The New-York Times.

VOL. X.....NO. 2949. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, MARCH 5, 1861. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE NEW ADMINISTRATION.

Abraham Lincoln President of the United States.

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OUR WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, March 4.

THE DAWNING OF THE DAY.

The day to which all have looked with so much anxiety and interest has come and passed. ABRAHAM LINCOLN has been inaugurated, and "all's well."

At daylight the clouds were dark and heavy with rain, threatening to dampen the enthusiasm of the occasion with unwelcome showers. A few drops fell occasionally before 8 o'clock, but not enough to lay the dust, which, under the impulse of a strong northwest wind, swept down upon the avenue from the cross streets quite unpleasantly. The weather was cool and bracing, and, on the whole, favorable to the ceremonies of the day.

MR. LINCOLN.

Mr. LINCOLN rose at 5 o'clock. After an early breakfast, the Inaugural was read aloud to him by his son ROBERT, and the completing touches were added, including the beautiful and impassioned closing paragraph. Mr. LINCOLN then retired from his family circle to his closet, where he prepared himself for the solemn and weighty responsibilities which he was about to assume.

Here he remained until it was time for an audience to Mr. SEWARD. Together these statesmen conversed concerning that paragraph of the Inaugural relating to the policy of forcing obnoxious non-resident officers upon disaffected citizens

When Mr. SEWARD departed, Mr. LINCOLN closed his door upon all visitors, until Mr. BUCHANAN called for him to escort him to the Capitol.

THE THRONG IN THE STREETS.

From early daylight the streets were thronged with people, some still carrying carpet-bags in hand, having found no quarters in which to stop.

THE NOTE OF PREPARATION.

The busy note of preparation for the parade was soon heard on every side. The New-York delegation, over two hundred strong, formed in procession on Pennsylvania-avenue at 9 o'clock, and proceeded in a body to Mr. SEWARD's residence to pay their respects. J. H. HOBART WARD met them at the door, and JAMES KELLEY introduced the party to Mr. SEWARD in a pertinent speech. Mr. SEWARD, from the doorstep, responded as follows:

SPEECH OF MR. SEWARD.

FRIENDS, FELLOW-CITIZENS AND NEIGHBORS: I am very deeply affected by this unexpected demonstration of affection on the part of the people of the State of New-York. So many familiar faces, seen at this distance from my home, and under the circumstances which surround me, awaken memories and sympathies that I should find it difficult to describe. It is just twelve years since I came, a stranger and alone, to this Capitol, to represent the great State from which you have come in the councils of the Union. This day closes that service of twelve years—a period which now in retrospect seems so short, and yet it has filled up the one-sixth part of the Constitutional duration of this great empire. At this hour I appear before you a voluntary citizen, but, God be thanked! a citizen now as always, of the State of New-York—one of yourselves—your equal—no longer bearing the responsibilities of a representative. [Here one of the Deputy-Marshals stepped forward, and pinned a badge of the New-York delegation to Mr. SEWARD's coat, amid great cheering.] My public acts throughout that long, and to me trying period, are all upon record in the journals and debates of Congress. It is almost fearful to think that they are imperishable. Looking backward upon them, I will say and maintain here, and now, that I claim for them all the merit of good motives and honest intentions. Here in this presence, before you, a fair delegation of the constituency I have served, and in the presence of the God who is to be our Common Judge, I declare that there is not one word of that record which I desire should be obliterated. Although a representative of one State only, I have been all the while conscious that I was also a legislator for all the States—for the whole Republic—and I am not ashamed to appeal to every citizen of New-York and ask him to say what I have neglected. I am not afraid to appeal to every section—to the East, to the West, to the North, and to the South, equally—and to every State in every section, and to every man, to every woman, to every human being, freeman or bondsman, to say whether, in any word or deed of mine, I have done him wrong. And in labors which demanded abilities I could not claim, and trials which exacted some equanimity of temper, I have here in this capital neither received nor given personal offence. I have not one enemy in this section to forgive. I know of no one who will utter a personal complaint against me. I have done little good, indeed,—far less than I have wished,—but I have been sustained and supported by the people of New-York with a generosity that is unparalleled. I know why this is so. The people of New-York are habitually constant, and faithful to conscience, to truth to liberty, to their country, and to their God. They have thought that I endeavored to be likewise faithful. I know their character well, and I know that in the new emergency which our country is now entering upon, they will be equally faithful. I rely on their intelligence, and their patriotism, as I do on the intelligence and patriotism of the whole people of the United States. They will preserve the inestimable legacy of civil and religious liberty which they have received from their heroic fathers. The administration which you have come here to inaugurate comes into power under circumstances of embarrassment and peril, never before known in the history of the Republic; but I believe I know the character and purposes of the Chief Magistrate: I believe that, while he will be firm, he will be also just to every State, and every section, and every citizen; that he will defend and protect the rights and interests, the peace and the prosperity, of all the States equally and alike, while he will practice the moderation that springs from virtue, and the affection that arises from patriotism in Confederated States. Under his guidance, and with the blessing of God, I believe and trust, and confidently expect, that an Administration that is inaugurated amid some distrust and painful apprehension, will close upon a reunited, restored, prosperous, free and happy Republic. The State of New-York, the greatest and most powerful of the States, will lead all other States in the way of conciliation; and as the path of wisdom is always the path of peace, so I am sure that now we shall find that the way of conciliation is the way of wisdom."

Mr. SEWARD was greatly affected during the delivery of his speech, which was frequently applauded, and followed by three hearty cheers. A gentleman standing near, who was evidently captured by the Senator, exclaimed: "I am a Virginian, and a Southern man all over, but I'll trust that man anywhere. I've watched his course for a long time, and I know he's honest." Mr. SEWARD shook hands with the delegation and then retired.

THE INAUGURAL PROCESSION.

It was nearly noon when Mr. BUCHANAN started from the White House with the Inaugural procession, which halted before Willard's Hotel to receive the President elect. The order of march you will get from other sources, and I will only observe that the carriage containing Mr. BUCHANAN and Mr. LINCOLN, was a simple open brett, surrounded by the President's mounted guard, in close order, as a guard of honor.

The procession, as usual, was behind-hand a little, but its order was excellent. Nothing noteworthy occurred on the route. As it ascended the Capitol hill, towards the north gate, the company of United States Cavalry and the President's mounted guard took their positions each side of the carriage-way, and thus guarded the inclosed passage-way by which the President's party entered the north wing of the Capitol to go to the Senate Chamber.

The procession halted until the President and suite entered, and then filed through the troops aforesaid into the grounds.

On the east front, the military took their positions in the grounds in front of the platform, but the United States troops maintained their places outside until the line took up the President and party again after the ceremonies were over, to escort them back to the White House.

ARRANGEMENTS AT THE CAPITOL.

The arrangements at the Capitol were admirably designed, and executed so that everybody who was entitled to admission got in, and everybody who could not go in could see from without. The Senate Chamber was the great point of attraction, but only the favored few were admitted upon the floor, while the galleries were reserved for and occupied by a select number of ladies. The scene which transpired there was most memorable, producing a great and solemn impression upon all present. Mr. BRIGHT spent all the morning in talking against time on some Gas Company's bill, greatly to the amusement of Senators, and the ill-concealed annoyance of spectators, who expected to hear some good speaking.

A few moments before 12 o'clock, Mr. BRECKINRIDGE came in with Mr. HAMLIN upon his arm, and, together, they sat by the side of the President's desk until noon, when, assuming the Chair, Mr. BRECKINRIDGE said:

MR. BRECKINRIDGE'S ADIEU.

SENATORS: In taking final leave of this position, I shall ask a few moments in which to tender to you my grateful acknowledgments for the resolution declaring your approval of the manner in which I have discharged my duties, and to express my deep sense of the uniform courtesy which, as the presiding officer, I have received from the members of this body. If I have committed errors your generous forbearance refused to rebuke them, and during the whole period of my service I have never appealed in vain to your justice or charity. The memory of these acts will ever be cherished among the most grateful recollections of my life, and for my successor I can express no better wish than that he may enjoy the relations of mutual confidence which so happily have marked our intercourse. Now, gentlemen of the Senate and officers of the Senate, from whom I have received so many kind offices, accept my gratitude and cordial wishes for your prosperity and welfare.

The oath was then administered to Vice-President HAMLIN, who announced his readiness to take it in a full, firm tone. Mr. BRECKINRIDGE took him by the hand, and led him to the chair, after which, crossing over to Mr. SEWARD, he shook hands and extended greetings with him, and took his seat as the newly elected Senator. The Vice-President rapped to order, and addressed the Senate as follows:

SPEECH OF VICE-PRESIDENT HAMLIN.

SENATORS: The experience of several years in this body has taught me something of the duties of the presiding officer, and with a stern, inflexible purpose to discharge these duties faithfully, relying upon the courtesy and cooperation of Senators, and invoking the aid of Divine Providence, I am now ready to take the oath required by the Constitution, and to enter upon the discharge of the official duties assigned me by the confidence of a generous people.

The Senate now waited in silence for the President elect. Gradually those entitled to the floor entered. The Diplomatic Corps, in full court dress, came quite early. The Supreme Court followed, headed by the venerable Chief Justice TANEY, who looked as if he had come down from several generations, and finally the House of Representatives filed in. For at least an hour Mr. HAMLIN was acting President of the United States, but at length, a little after 1 o'clock, the doors opened, and the expected dignitaries were announced.

THE OUTGOING AND THE INCOMING.

Mr. BUCHANAN and Mr. LINCOLN entered, arm in arm, the former pale, sad, nervous; the latter's face slightly flushed, with compressed lips. For a few minutes, while the oath was administered to Senator PEARCE, they sat in front of the President's desk. Mr. BUCHANAN sighed audibly, and frequently, but whether from reflection upon the failure of his Administration, I can't say. Mr. LINCOLN was grave and impassive as an Indian martyr.

APPEARANCE AT THE EAST PORTICO.

When all was ready, the party formed, and proceeded to the platform erected in front of the eastern portico. The appearance of the President elect was greeted, as he entered from the door of the rotunda, with immense cheering by the many thousand citizens assembled in the grounds, filling the square and open space, and perching on every tree, fence or stone affording a convenient point from which to see or hear. In a few minutes the portico was also densely crowded with both sexes.

On the front of the steps was erected a small wooden canopy, under which were seated Mr. BUCHANAN, Chief-Justice TANEY, Senators CHASE and BAKER, and the President elect, while at the left of the small table on which was placed the Inaugural, stood Col. SELDEN, Marshal of the District, an exponent of the security which existed there for the man and the ceremonies of the hour. At the left of the canopy, sat the entire Diplomatic Corps, dressed in gorgeous attire, evidently deeply impressed with the solemnity of the occasion, and the importance of the simple ceremony about to be performed. Beyond them was the Marine band, which played several patriotic airs before and after the reading of the address. To the right of the diplomats sat in solemn dignity, in silk gowns and hats, the members of the Supreme Court. Then came Senators, members of the House, distinguished guests and fair ladies by the score, while the immediate right of the canopy was occupied by the son and Private Secretaries of Mr. LINCOLN. Perched up on one side, hanging on by the railing, surrounding the statue of COLUMBUS and an Indian girl, was Senator WIGFALL, witnessing the pageant.

MR. LINCOLN INTRODUCED.

Everything being in readiness, Senator BAKER came forward and said:

"FELLOW-CITIZENS: I introduce to you ABRAHAM LINCOLN, the President elect of the United States of America."

Whereupon, Mr. LINCOLN arose, walked deliberately and composedly to the table, and bent low in honor of the repeated and enthusiastic cheering of the countless host before him. Having put on his spectacles, he arranged his manuscript on the small table, keeping the paper thereon by the aid of his cane, and commenced in a clear, ringing voice, that was easily heard by those on the outer limits of the crowd, to read his first address to the people, as President of the United States.

RECEPTION OF THE INAUGURAL.

The opening sentence, "Fellow-citizens of the United States," was the signal for prolonged applause, the good Union sentiment thereof striking a tender chord in the popular breast. Again, when, after defining certain actions to be his duty, he said, "And I shall peform it," there was a spontaneous, and uproarious manifestation of approval, which continued for some moments. Every sentence which indicated firmness in the Presidential chair, and every statement of a conciliatory nature, was cheered to the echo; while his appeal to his "dissatisfied fellow-countrymen," desiring them to reflect calmly, and not hurry into false steps, was welcomed by one and all, most heartily and cordially. The closing sentence "upset the watering pot" of many of his hearers, and at this point alone did the melodious voice of the President elect falter.

Judge TANEY did not remove his eyes from Mr. LINCOLN during the entire delivery, while Mr. BUCHANAN, who was probably sleepy and tired, sat looking as straight as he could at the toe of his right boot. Mr. DOUGLAS, who stood by the right of the railing, was apparently satisfied, as he exclaimed, *sotto voce*, "Good," "That's so," "No coercion," and "Good again."

THE OATH OF OFFICE.

After the delivery of the address Judge TANEY stood up, and all removed their hats, while he administered the oath to Mr. LINCOLN. Speaking in a low tone the form of the oath, he signified to Mr. LINCOLN, that he should repeat the words, and in a firm but modest voice, the President took the oath as prescribed by the law, while the people, who waited until they saw the final bow, tossed their hats, wiped their eyes, cheered at the top of their voices, hurrahed themselves hoarse, and had the crowd not been so very dense, they would have demonstrated in more lively ways, their joy, satisfaction and delight.

SHAKING HANDS.

Judge TANEY was the first person who shook hands with Mr. LINCOLN, and was followed by Mr. BUCHANAN, CHASE, DOUGLAS, and a host of minor great men. A Southern gentleman, whose name I did not catch, seized him by the hand, and said, "God bless you, my dear Sir; you will save us." To which Mr. LINCOLN replied, "I am very glad that what I have said causes pleasure to Southerners, because I then know they are pleased with what is right."

On the steps were Gov. KING, and many influential New-Yorkers; Govs. HOPPIN and SPRAGUE, of Rhode Island; BUCKINGHAM, of Connecticut, and the entire Cabinet of the outgoing Administration.

WHAT MR. BUCHANAN SAID.

In reply to questions, Mr. BUCHANAN said, with a wretched and suspicious leer, "I cannot say what he means until I read his Inaugural; I cannot understand the secret meaning of the document, which has been simply read in my hearing."

WHAT MR. DOUGLAS SAID.

Mr. DOUGLAS said, "He does not mean coercion; he says nothing about retaking the forts, or Federal property—he's all right."

Subsequently, to another querist, DOUGLAS said: "Well, I hardly know what he means. Every point in the address is susceptible of a double construction; but I think he does not mean coercion."

GOING TO THE WHITE HOUSE.

After delaying a little upon the platform, Mr. LINCOLN, and Mr. BUCHANAN, arm in arm, and followed by a few privileged persons, proceeded at a measured pace to the Senate Chamber, and thence to the President's Room, while the Band played "Hail Columbia" "Yankee Doodle" and the "Star Spangled Banner." In a short time the procession was reformed, and in state, the President and Ex-President were conducted to the White House.

THE AUDIENCE.

After a few moments' rest, Mr. LINCOLN granted an audience to the Diplomatic Corps, who, with great pomp and ceremony, were the first to pay their respects to, and congratulate the President at his new home. Then the doors were opened, and the people, like a flooding tide, rushed in upon him. The Marshals, forming a double line of guards, kept all rudeness at a distance, and everything went off with great success, and to the eminent satisfaction of all concerned.

The thirty-four little girls who personated the several States of the Union, and rode in a gaily decorated car in the procession, halted at the door while they sang "Hail Columbia;" after which they were received by the President, who gave to each and all of them a hearty and good-natured salute.

After Mr. LINCOLN had been well shaken, the doors were closed, and the Marshals of the day were personally introduced to him. He thanked them for the admirable arrangements of the day, and congratulated them upon the successful termination of their duties.

They then retired, and the President repaired to his private apartment, somewhat overcome by the fatigue and excitement of the day, but thankful that all things had been so very pleasant, and that literally nothing had occurred to mar the perfect harmony of the occasion.

WHAT IS SAID OF THE INAUGURAL.

While conservative people are in raptures over the Inaugural, it cannot be denied that many Southerners look upon it as a precursor of war. They probably will take a calmer view to-morrow. Mr. WEED is delighted with it, and even Mr. WIGFALL publicly declares it a most able paper, certainly. Its conciliatory tone, and frank, outspoken declaration of loyalty to the whole country, captured the hearts of many heretofore opposed to Mr. LINCOLN, and its firm enunciation of purpose to fulfil his oath to maintain the Constitution and laws, challenge universal respect.

THE POLICE AND MILITARY.

The arrangements for the preservation of the peace were admirable. A large special police, with conspicuous badges, were distributed all along the line of procession, and about the Capitol, but their mere presence was generally sufficient to insure order. In a few cases, where individual fights occured, they interposed so promptly as to prevent a collision becoming general. So, too, they immediately dispersed every gathering of people who manifested the least improper excitement, or attempted to vociferate sentiments intended to be offensive or incendiary.

The several companies of United States Artillery, all under arms, were on the street near their quarters, with horses hitched up, and riders standing by their side, ready to vault into the saddle at an instant's notice. Files of mounted troops were stationed at different points of the City to convey to Head-quarters prompt intelligence of any disturbance.

The turn-out of the District militia was quite imposing. The Washington Light Infantry looked remarkably well. They are a fine-looking set of young men. The National Rifles, the corps whose secession sympathies are well understood here, failed to participate in the parade, but I understand they were on duty at the Armory, ready to turn out if needed to aid in the preserving of the peace.

THE CAPITOL FLAG.

Early in the forenoon, when the flag was unfurled upon the Capitol, one of the halliards gave way, and, splitting in two, the flag flung out like a pennant. For a long while it could not be taken down, though finally an adventurous man climbed to the top of the staff, and, tearing away the illomened standard, replaced it with an entire flag of the Union.

WIDE-AWAKES ABOUT.

After the Inaugural procession dispersed, large numbers of strangers in town pulled out of their pockets, and mounted the peculiar cap-cover designating Wide-Awakes, thus demonstrating the fact that they are here in large force.

There is a good deal of excitement in town to-night, but nothing angry or threatening.

RUMORED CHANGE IN THE CABINET.

The substitution of JOHN SHERMAN for CHASE in the Cabinet is still agitated, and it is stated, apparently on good authority, that the Ohio delegation have presented SHERMAN to the President as satisfactory to them. SHERMAN, however, emphatically denies any knowledge of the probability of his selection. From another very high source, I know the opinion was expressed very positively to-night that the substitution of SHERMAN for CHASE will be made, in which event it is intimated, that CHASE may be sent to the London Court. The fact that the Cabinet nominations were not sent to the Senate to-day confirms the rumors that changes in the programme are under discussion.

Another rumor has it that WELLES will take the Navy Department, and BLAIR the Post office.

THE PEACE CONFERENCE PROPOSITIONS.

The Southern men express much regret at the failure to act upon the Peace Conference propositions, but think the passage of joint resolutions by Congress, and the positions taken by Mr. LINCOLN, will prevent all further trouble. Messrs. Crittenden, Johnson, Douglas, Clingman, Powell, and Breckinridge, all concur in this opinion, and also several Southern members of the House. The wisest among them say to-night that the action of the past few days, with the Inauguration to-day, means peace and a settlement of all the National difficulties. WIGFALL, however, says war is inevitable, and has telegraphed home to that effect. He has been very boisterous all the afternoon and evening.

WHAT VIRGINIA WILL DO.

Senator MASON says he is very agreeably disappointed, but thinks Virginia will not be satisfied, and will secede at once. He thought so four weeks ago. The disunion Congressmen from Virginia have sent home to advise secession immediately.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

The passage of the joint resolutions, amending the Constitution, in the Senate, gives very great satisfaction to the outspoken Union men of the South. Mr. CRITTENDEN and ANDY JOHNSON say that in it they see great hope for the future of the country. The Republicans who voted against it all took the ground, as expressed by Mr. WILSON, that they intended nothing wrong, and preferred to show it by their actions rather than by declarations, and were opposed to useless amendments of the Constitution.

There were no serious accidents, to-day, of any kind. There was some surprise expressed that no salute was fired, but I learn that it was deemed inexpedient, as creating unnecessary confusion, noise and interruption.

MR. LINCOLN AND MR. BUCHANAN.

Mr. LINCOLN has invited Mr. BUCHANAN to remain at the White House some days. He probably declined, as he is stopping at the house of ROBERT OULDS, the District-Attorney. The unexpected and free intercourse between Mr. LINCOLN and Mr. BUCHANAN adds to the general tone of good feeling which prevails to-day.

Hon GEORGE ASHMUN was sent for to consult with the President, but is at Quebec upon legal business for BARING BROS., of London, in the great case of settlement with the Grand Trunk Railroad. He replied by telegraph that he could not be present for some time.

NEW-YORKERS VISIT THE PRESIDENT.

The New-Yorkers, numbering at least five hundred, proceeded this afternoon to the White House to call upon the President. Thurlow Weed, Gen. Scrogg, Amor J. Williamson, Justice John Quackenbush, Guy R. Pelton, D. D. Conover, and other prominent gentlemen, were in the procession. Mr. LINCOLN was at dinner, but on being informed of their visit, came out. STEWART L. WADFORD introduced the party, and the President replied as follows:

FELLOW-CITIZENS: I thank you for this visit. I thank you that you call upon me, not in any sectional spirit, but that you come, without distinction of party, to pay your respects to the President of the United States. I am informed that you are mostly citizens of New-York. [Cries of "All, "all."] You all appear to be very happy. May I hope that the public expression which I have this day given to my sentiments, may have contributed in some degree to your happiness. [Emphatic exclamations of assent.] As far as I am concerned, the loyal citizens of every State, and of every section, shall have no cause to feel any other sentiment [Cries of "Good," "Good."] As towards the disaffected portion of our fellow-citizens, I will say, as every good man throughout the country must feel, that there will be more rejoicing over one sheep that is lost, and is found, than over the ninety-and-nine which have gone not astray. [Great cheering.] And now, my friends, as I have risen from the dinner-table to see you, you will excuse me for the brevity of my remarks, and permit me again to thank you heartily, and cordially, for this pleasant visit, as I rejoin those who await my return.

At the conclusion, he was greeted with a hearty round of cheering, after which several gentlemen shook hands with him, but he found it necessary to break away from the company.

THEY THEN VISIT MR. CAMERON, ANDY JOHNSON AND GEN. SCOTT.

The delegation then reformed, and marched to the residence of Hon. SIMON CAMERON, who appeared in answer to their calls, and addressed them briefly. Upon motion of Judge QUACKENBUSH, the company then proceeded to pay their respects to Hon. ANDY JOHNSON, of Tennessee, at the St. Charles Hotel. He came out and made an eloquent, earnest Union speech, indorsing the President's Inaugural without qualification. They also called on Gen. SCOTT.

PAUCITY OF INCIDENTS.

The day was barren of incidents, other than those noted above. During the Inaugural ceremonies, strangers were still moving about on the outskirts of the crowd, carpet-bags in hand, and a long train left soon after, diminishing somewhat the crowd, which rendered so many unable to find a place to lay their heads.

THE INAUGURATION BALL.

The ball is a decided success. The room is very tastefully decorated with shields and flags, and is brilliantly lighted with gas. Dancing commenced precisely at 10 o'clock, at which hour the President had not arrived. ROBERT LINCOLN came in with Miss CAMPBELL, of Galena, Ill, accompanied by Col. LAMON, Col. ELLSWORTH, LOT TODD, and Private Secretary HAYS. The room is pleasantly filled, and toilettes of ladies are noticeable, with but few exceptions, for elegance and good taste. Capt. COMSTOCK, Capt. WOODHULL, of the United States Navy; J. WATSON WEBB, ABRAHAM WAKEMAN, JAMES HUMPHREY, wife and daughter; Gen. SCROGGS and wife; and Mrs. Chancellor WALWORTH, are among the prominent New-Yorkers present. Mrs. DRAKE MILLS is gorgeously attired in two thousand dollars' worth of laces and twenty thousand dollars' worth of diamonds.

The army is well represented. Lord LYONS and other diplomats, in plain dress, are present. Senator HARRIS and lady, MARSHALL O. ROBERTS, EDWARD FISKE and CHARLES SEDGWICK, of New-York, are also here. Mrs. CASSON, of Iowa, presented Mr. SEWARD with an elegant, but chaste bouquet, which was the envy of the Senator's *confreres*.

Mr. SEWARD entered the room with his daughter-in-law. A queerly-dressed man, with a long shepherd's crook, is on the floor endeavoring to find Mr SEWARD. At 10¾ o'clock the Presidential party came in. Senator ANTHONY and Vice-President HAMLIN supported the President. Senator DOUGLAS escorted Mrs. LINCOLN; Senator BAKER Mrs. HAMLIN; Gov. YATES Mrs. BAKER, and Dr. BALOCHE Miss EDWARDS. The Band struck up "Hail Columbia," and the party marched from one end of the hall to the other, amid inspiring strains of the national air, causing an era of tremendous good feeling. After a brief promenade, the President, with Mrs. HAMLIN, took stations at the upper end of the room, and a large number of persons availed themselves of the opportunity of being presented to Mr. LINCOLN, who shook hands with everybody. At 11½ o'clock, the President and suite went into the supper-room, in the same order as they entered the hall. At 12¼ o'clock the quadrille of the evening was danced—DOUGLAS and Mrs. LINCOLN, HAMLIN and Miss EDWARDS, Mayor BERRET and Mrs. BERGMAN, Mr. HARRARD and Mrs. BAKER composing the set. Miss EDWARDS, niece of Mrs. LINCOLN, is acknowledged to be the belle of the evening. The ladies of the Presidential party are dressed exquisitely, and in perfect taste.

Half-past Twelve—The ball is progressing. Everybody is in fine spirits. The President has gone home, but the ladies and younger portion of the family remain, and are dancing merrily. The ball is in every way a great success.

THE HUSSEY REAPER.

The application for an extension of HUSSEY'S reaper patent was argued on Thursday. The patent was extended by Acting-Commissioner SHUGERT. The country needs no better evidence of how great a monopoly it was saved from by the action of Congress, in taking the McCormick reaper case out of his hands. The new Secretary of the Interior, if he does his duty, will decapitate the Chief Clerk of the Patent-office forthwith.

THE SARDINIAN MISSION.

The most prominent applicant for the Sardinian Mission is CARL SHURZ, the eloquent German speaker of Wisconsin. As a political exile, Sardinia is the only place abroad to which he could go with acceptability. It is to be hoped, however, that the Administration will not select any but Americans to represent the country abroad.

TWIGGS' TREASON LONG MEDITATED.

A private letter from San Antonio, Texas, states that TWIGGS planned his treachery months ago, and placed arms in the hands of the Knights of the Golden Circle, that they might drill, organize and be ready for the recent treasonable proceeding.

RESIGNATIONS IN THE NAVY.

Through the kindness of the late Secretary of the Navy I have been furnished with the following list of resignations of officers of the Navy accepted by President BUCHANAN, and for some of which acceptances a Committee of the House reported a resolution of censure upon Mr. TOUCEY.

CAPTAINS.

D. N. Ingraham	South Carolina.
Lawrence Rosseau	Louisiana.
Josiah Tatnall	Georgia.
Victor M. Randolph	Virginia.

COMMANDERS.

Ebenezer Ferrand	New-York.
Thomas W. Brent	Florida.
Raphael Semmes	Maryland.
Henry J. Hartstene	South Carolina.

LIEUTENANTS.

J. J. Walbach	South Carolina.
Jas. H. North	South Carolina.
F. B. Renshaw	Pennsylvania.
Thos. B. Huger	South Carolina.
John Rutledge	South Carolina.
C. M. Morris	South Carolina.
John Kell	Georgia.
Joseph Fry	Florida.
John R. Eggleston	Mississippi.
R. T. Chapman	Alabama.
Thos. P. Pelot	South Carolina.
John M. Stribling	South Carolina.
Philip Porcher	South Carolina.
Eneas Armstrong	Georgia.
John R. Hamilton	South Carolina.
Geo. E. Law	Indiana.
Wm. G. Dozier	South Carolina.
A. F. Warley	South Carolina.
Robert Selden	Virginia.

SURGEON.

W. A. Spottswood	Virginia.

PASSED ASSISTANT SURGEONS.

Arthur M. Lynah	South Carolina.
Thomas J. Charlton	Georgia.

ASSISTANT SURGEONS.

Charles E. Lining	South Carolina.

PAYMASTERS.

W. W. J. Kelly	Florida.
Henry Myers	Georgia.

CHAPLAIN.

Charles W. Thomas	Georgia.

MASTERS.

W. E. Evans	South Carolina.
Thomas B. Mills	Louisiana.
John Pearson	Florida.

MIDSHIPMEN.

Charles W. Read	Mississippi.
S. B. Paddock	Ohio.
John Grinball	South Carolina.

MARINE CORPS.

First-Lieutenant—Ed. Jones.
Second-Lieutenant—W. W. Kirkland.
Second-Lieutenant—C. L. Saver.
Second-Lieutenant—Geo. K. Howard.

Five Acting Midshipmen and eight Third Assistant Engineers.

THE PAWNEE A FAILURE.

The *Pawnee* arrived at the Washington Navy-yard on Saturday. Her model is pronounced a failure. She was built by Mr. GRIFFITHS, Naval Constructor, in pursuance of a contract independent of the Chief of Bureau of Construction. She is 1,300 tons burden, the largest of the seven new sloops. She took Mr. MCLANE to the Gulf, and has seen no other service. There was a defect in her main crank shaft, and a new one has been substituted lately at great cost. This is her first time out.

THE INAUGURATION CEREMONIES.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Monday, March 4.

The day was ushered in by a most exciting session of the Senate, that body sitting for twelve hours, from 7 o'clock yesterday evening to 7 o'clock this morning.

As the dial of the clock pointed to 12 o'clock last night, and the Sabbath gave way to Monday, the 4th of March, the Senate Chamber presented a curious and animated appearance. The galleries were crowded to repletion, the ladies' gallery resembling, from the gay dresses of the fair ones there congregated, some gorgeous parterre of flowers, and the gentlemen's gallery seemed one dense black mass of surging, heaving masculines, pushing, struggling and almost clambering over each other's backs in order to get a good look at the proceedings.

Some most ludicrous scenes were the result of the intense desire of the outsiders to get a peep into the Senate chamber, and the pertinacity with which the applicant for admission to the overflowing galleries would urge that he had come all the way from "Indianny" or "Varmount," or some other place, afforded the seated ones intense amusement.

On the floor, Messrs. Crittenden, Trumbull, Wigfall, Wade, Douglas and others kept up a rolling fire of debate, while those not engaged in the discussion betook themselves to the sofas for a comfortable nap during the session which it was known would last all night.

As the morning advanced, the galleries and floor became gradually cleared out, when, in the grey morning light, the Senate took a recess till 10 o'clock to-day. A few minutes after 7 o'clock but few remained.

The morning broke clear and beautiful, and though at one time a few drops of rain fell, the day proved just calm and cloudy enough to prevent the unusual heat of the past few days, and the whirlwind of dust that would otherwise rendered it excessively unpleasant.

The public buildings, schools, places of business, etc., were closed throughout the day.

The Stars and Stripes floated from the City Hall, Capitol, War Department, and other public buildings; while not a few of the citizens flung out flags from their houses or across the principal avenues.

From early dawn the drum and fife could be heard in every quarter of the city, and the streets were thronged with the volunteer soldiery, hastening to their respective rendezvous.

Three or four hours elapsed before there was the least chance of entering the Capitol. Pennsylvania-avenue was thronged with people wending their way to the famous east front. For four hours the crowd poured on towards the Capitol in one continuous stream of old and young, male and female—staid old Quakers from Pennsylvania, going to see friend ABRAHAM—and lengthy Suckers, Hoosiers and Wolverines, desirous of a peep at Mr. LINCOLN—Buckeyes and Yankee men from California and Oregon, from the Northeast, Northwest, and a few from the Border States. The large majority, however, were Northern men, and but few Southerners, judging from the lack of long-haired men in the crowd, attended the Inauguration. The order of arrangements, as settled by the Committee, were as follows:

To the left of the Vice-President were the Committee of Arrangements. Immediately behind them the heads of the various Departments of the Government, Senators, Members and Members

[Continued on Eighth Page.]

FROM CHARLESTON.

FOUR HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-SEVEN THOUSAND POUNDS OF POWDER—STRANGE RUMORS—SECESSIONVILLE—RICH MEN AS "HORSE POLICE"—A DESCENDANT OF WASHINGTON IN THE PALMETTO ARMY—A CRIMSON JUPE—THE GRAND PARADE—SECESSION IN NORTH CAROLINA—PHILADELPHIA VS. CHARLESTON—A LIE PINNED—ABOUT NEGROES, DOCTORS AND DIVINES—SOLDIERS AS THICK AS ANTS.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

CHARLESTON, C. S. A., Friday, March 1, 1861.

While waiting for Mr. LINCOLN to show his hands, we do nothing but anticipate the worst. The famous Dahlgren guns, which were specially ordered by Gov. PICKENS, have arrived from Richmond. They are of the heaviest calibre. The necessities of the public service will not permit me to tell you where we shall place them; in other words, I cannot violate private confidence. We persist in thinking that coercion is intended, and therefore we are unwilling to "let on" about those ugly fellows that are intended charitably to blow you up, if you ever come near enough to them.

This morning the Northeastern Railroad brought in twelve ten-inch mortars and fifty thousand more pounds of powder. We have now ready for the expected emergency *four hundred and eighty-seven thousand pounds of powder*. When the *Star of the West* was fired into, there was barely enough powder to charge the guns at Morris Island. Ah, you threw away a magnificent chance then, if you really mean to do anything, which some of us, the more temperate, begin really to doubt.

In the absence of anything very startling we amuse ourselves with rumors of the two most distinguished men at the South, just now, those two old brother soldiers, JEFF. DAVIS and ROBERT ANDERSON. In the morning of every day for the past week the former has been coming positively to Charleston, to have an old-fashioned pow-wow with his old comrade at Sumter; each evening we hear that he will certainly come to-morrow. I fancy that he has quite enough to do at home. This afternoon it is stated positively that Major ANDERSON and the Lieutenants, DAVIS and TALBOT, have sent in their resignations, to take place on the 4th instant. No one doubts this story, so ANDERSON is all the rage. The only important military fact is the sudden departure of the Brigadier-General of this Republic for Montgomery, at a late hour last night, by order. The Secretary of War wishes to arrange the attack of Sumter, if things are not as they wish. Next week at this time, I may be shelled with the rest. It really depends on very little, and a straw may turn the balance either way.

Have you ever heard of Secessionville? It is a famous place just now. The political virus of secession was planted there long before the disease broke out here. It is right back of Fort Johnson, and occupies historic ground. As we never had a *Peter Parley*, very few people in your part of the world, or here either, are aware that on that spot the Charlestonians seized a ship from England, loaded with teas, and brought the boxes up to town, where it laid and rotted. It was done, too, in broad daylight, without any Indian disguise, like the Boston fellows, right in face of the guns of Johnson, where there is now an immensely strong battery frowning upon Sumter, a mile and a half distant. Here, too, the stamps were seized in an equally bold way, by the order of JOHN RUTLEDGE, who was proclaimed Governor in the very teeth of the British authorities. This was in March, 1776. If we are "Rebels" now, we were taught the lessons a good many years since.

As I write, the drum and fife call me to my window, and I behold the "Meagher Guards," whose motto is "Independence or Death," the "Carolina Light Infantry," and our celebrated "Zouaves," all bound for Secessionville, equipped for active service. They may never return again.

The "Charleston Light Dragoons" deserve mention here. Their Company is composed of one hundred and seventy men, each one of whom owns his horse. They are chosen from the wealthier young men of the city, and in equipping have refused aid from the State. They have a perfect outfit, with a thorough saddlery and blacksmith department attached, and when mounted would reflect credit on any city. They have been on mounted patrol duty here for two months. What would the young merchants of New-York think of being called upon to act as "horse police," and thus engaged, to patrol for a space of ten miles five nights out of seven. One of the "high privates" told me last night that he had frequently come into the Guard House, wet to the skin and turned out of his trooper's boots a gallon of water. Yet this gentleman, doing a business worth $2,000 a year, did not complain, but spoke of it as a duty, which outweighed every other consideration. They are now ordered to Morris' Island.

I was yesterday introduced to one of the lieutenants of the Regular Army of South Carolina, who is a lineal descendant of WILLIAM WASHINGTON, the brother of the "Father of his Country. MCPHERSON WASHINGTON owns that celebrated "crimson flag of Eutaw," which was carried at that famous fight, as well as at Cowpens. There is a story connected with that famous piece of cloth that deserves narration. Just before the battle of Eutaw, WILLIAM WASHINGTON called upon a lady and asked her for something red, to inspire the boys in the coming fight. She withdrew, and returned with the desired color, carefully wrapped up. Our Revolutionary mothers wore red petticoats in those days, and not being able to obtain anything else, she sacrificed her crimson *jupe* on the altar of her country. The *jupe* was carried into many a hotly contested field, and wherever it was seen, the boys thought of their sweethearts and wives at home, and struck for freedom with terrific force. That little flag is still borne by the Palmetto soldiers, being in the present custody of the Washington Light Infantry.

The old Norfolk tug, the *James Grey*, has been selected to propel the Iron-plated Floating Battery. The *Grey* was purchased in Norfolk recently for $30,000, paid in cash in good coin that passes, anomalously enough, as well in Palmettodom as in Boston. After she has performed this duty she will be stationed as a gunboat, being now pierced for the requisite gumber of guns.

We had a grand regimental parade yesterday, composed of thirteen companies, numbering over five hundred men. The German element was strong, and so was the Irish. They marched well were dressed well, and evidently felt well satisfied with themselves. They all expect to fight next week, and some of them will be disappointed if they are not killed.

The monthly report of offences committed against the peace shows that 218 whites and 189 blacks did not obey the laws as they ought to have done. The balance is in favor of the darkies.

We have a tax on dogs, which you might imitate with advantage. I recommend it to the Booles, Bradys, &c. The slaves are taxed $1 for every canine owned by them, which their masters have to pay. Free negroes are required to pay $2. The tax-gatherers evidently do not appreciate the "free gemmen."

Our doctors seem to think that they ought to be exempt from the taxation on horses and vehicles, and they have recently prayed for a "let up" on that head. Our Mayor, with the mighty name, MACBETH, has refused to grant the doctorial prayer. The medicos are getting to be as bad as the divines, who seem to think (very many of them) that their cloth should exempt them from paying for anything—free railroad passes, free newspapers, and freedom to speak in the pulpit of what does not belong to that holy place.

Tennessee sent us two hundred, and the up-country one hundred recruits, this morning. They are getting to be as thick as ants in a hill,

Massachusetts and South Carolina have concluded to shake hands, commercially, once more. The fine screw, the *South Carolina*, arrived last night, filled to the brim with "Yankee notions" from all parts of New-England. Hingham was well represented, also Lynn. One firm alone received one thousand cases of shoes. Capt. BAXTER told me this morning that his freight list would foot up over $4,000. The *James Adger*, of the New-York line, came in actually piled up with butter, etc.; her freight, too, will net over $4,000. The Philadelphians are also recovering from their scare, and at this moment I hear the gun which announces the arrival of the *Keystone State*. Her agent in Philadelphia actually addressed the consignees here, less than a month ago, inquiring if she would be safe in coming to Charleston; whether she would not be seized, etc. People are very slowly returning to their senses. JASPER.

FROM CANADA.

The Weather up North—Return of the Governor-General—The Census of Canada—New Mining Regulations—Annexation to the States—Secession and Federation.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

QUEBEC, Monday, Feb. 25, 1861.

You have not heard from your Canada correspondent for some time. There has been very little to write about, save the weather, and any letters which might have been sent would certainly have stuck in some snow-drift for a week, until they became flat, stale and unprofitable. We have really had a most extraordinary season, such as the "oldest inhabitant" remembereth not. Snow, snow, snow, morning, noon and night; one day's thaw; one day's extreme cold, when the mercury sank to 40° below zero;—these have been its characteristics. Outside the city there is hardly a fence to be seen—all are covered with snow. The very houses are half buried, and, in some of our streets, if you walk on the cleared footpath on one side, you cannot see your friend who may be passing on the other. In the city, mocassins; outside the city, snow-shoes are your only wear; and with these latter, which ladies as well as gentlemen commonly use, you can rise superior to the snow-drifts, and walk for miles over the dreary waste, covered with Nature's winding sheet. The railways have suffered much from snow. At this moment, we have had no mails from the West of Montreal for five days, and if the express trains are so delayed, judge what must be the lot of the freight cars. They say the snow will have taken $100,000 out of the almost empty purse of the Grand Trunk line. In the Spring, if the weather breaks up at all suddenly, we shall have frightful freshets—bridges, dams, houses even will be carried away. But let us not anticipate,—sufficient until the day, &c.

In the midst of all this snow our Governor-General, Sir EDMUND HEAD, who has been for some months in England, has returned. He arrived two days ago, and yesterday, though it was Sunday, Sir FENWICK WILLIAMS, of Kars, who has been administering the Government, left for Montreal. Sir EDMUND, though clever, is very unpopular; Sir FENWICK, though no gifted with an extraordinary amount of brains, is the idol of the people. What a world it is! Sir EDMUND, as you are aware, brings with him Lady HEAD, a most estimable person, and his two daughters. It seems tolerably certain that he will only remain another year, but he probably brought his family in order that he might the better entertain Prince ALFRED when he comes to Quebec, as, we have been officially informed, he will. There is to be no public demonstration for the junior as there was, last year, for the senior scion of the Royal House, but his Excellency will show him the hospitality of the country, and I dare say Quebec will get up a municipal celebration of some kind.

The census of the Province is now being taken. Some of its results, such as the population of the towns and cities, have already been made known. It is already pretty evident that the population of Lower Canada will be shown equal to that of Upper Canada, and the agitation which has prevailed for some years in the latter, in favor of Representation based upon Population (the two parts have an equal number of Representatives now) will be put an end to. Montreal has 101,000 people, Quebec 61,000; and these two out-number the whole of the cities and towns of the Upper Province added together. The population of United Canada is about 3,000,000.

New mining regulations will immediately be issued here, under which, instead of having to pay £100 for a license to mine and explore for minerals, only a nominal sum will be charged. The policy of our Government is being assimilated in this respect to that of the United States.

The mention of these words—United States—leads me to notice the balderdash of the *Herald* about our being anxious to join our lot with yours. We have, at present, no such desire at all. We have, as a nationality, no sympathy with you. But whether, in the course of fifty years, we may not coalesce with you, I should not like to say. When MONTCALM lost the battle of the Heights of Abraham, and, shortly afterwards, Canada was ceded to the English, the French officer who signed the treaty said that very act would lose England the rest of her colonies. He foresaw that, the menacing power of France withdrawn, the colonists would feel themselves able to establish and maintain an independence. A somewhat similar reason may induce Canada, at some future time to unite her destinies with those of the Northern States and throw off her allegiance. But that time is distant, and no one can tell what will happen in the interval. Meanwhile, to talk of immediate annexation, as your cotemporary does, is mere trash.

I think the feeling of Canada is that secession would benefit us, if it were successfully accomplished on a large scale. However that may be, we shall take warning by you, and in that Federalism with the other British Colonies which we are thinking about, we shall avoid tying the knot so loosely as you seem to have done yours. One of our leading journals says, "we have seen enough of inter-State partnerships; we will have nothing that cannot grow into a Nationality."

Our Parliament will probably meet on the 16th of March.

PERSONAL.

—A horrible outrage was perpetrated in Harris County, Ga, a few days since. A negro man named George, owned by Mr. Abel Nelson, Sr., was suspected of having committed a gross personal outrage upon the wife of Mr. Isaac N. Middlebrook, and upon that suspicion was arrested and lodged in jail. A night or two afterwards, an infuriated mob, overcoming the opposition of the Sheriff, broke into the prison, seized the negro, and conveying him to the outskirts of the town, [there chained him to a tree, and despite his earnest protestations of innocence, burned him to death.

—Humphrey Davis, son of Hon. James Davis, now of Leavenworth, Kansas, has been convicted, at St. Louis, of the murder of Robert Clifford, and sentenced to fifteen years' confinement in the Missouri State Prison. He is a young man of talents far above the average. Eight years ago he married a wealthy and beautiful young lady in New-Orleans. As soon as he gained control of her property, he scattered it in gambling and dissipation, and two years after the marriage, the heart-broken wife died in this City. Davis has pursued his career of profligacy unchecked since her decease.

—Mr. Thaddeus Hyatt publishes a card, defending himself from the charges made against him by individuals in Lawrence, K. T., of having exaggerated the amount of suffering in the Territory. He says that his assailants are moved to their efforts because of jealousy of a rival city, and of a Senatorial candidate, and on account of a stupid idea that to tell the whole truth about this Kansas famine will destroy land values and trade, and prevent immigration to the new State.

—The Paris correspondent of the Newark *Advertiser* states that the fellow who wrote such an obsequious letter to the Emperor Napoleon, proffering his evidence in the celebrated Bonaparte case is now confined in the prison of Mazas on a charge of forgery.

—Mr. Hart, the well-known sculptor, is now in Paris, on his way from the United States to Florence, whither he is taking back several important and valuable orders.

—The *Independent* announces that Rev. Henry Ward Beecher has had a baptistery erected in his Church. It was used for the first time on Feb. 23.

—Gov. Banks and lady were honored with a railway festival and banquet at the Briggs House, in Chicago, on the evening of Feb. 28.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Nos. 29, 38, 39, 40, 42. On Demurrer Calendar—Nos. 29, 152, 167, 179, 180, 161, 184 to 190, 192, 193, 197 to 201.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 369, 315, 517, 321, 323, 329, 333, 335, 337, 339, 345, 347, 353, 355, 359, 365, 371, 373, 377, 389, 399. *Part II.*—Nos. 298½, 358, 192, 2, 80, 116, 144, 146, 174, 138, 258, 272, 302, 304, 294, 364, 370, 372, 368½, 376.

SUPERIOR COURT—*Part I.*—Nos. 1351, 1353, 1355, 1357, 1359, 1361, 1365, 1367, 1369, 1371, 1373, 1375, 1377, 1379, 1381. *Part II.*—Nos. 268, 946, 942, 502, 914, 862, 142, 928, 794, 954, 956, 958, 960, 962, 966.

COMMON PLEAS—*Part I.*—Nos. 222, 155, 328, 404 322, 489, 491, 492, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 1155, 205. *Part II.*—Nos. 225, 317, 2990, 474, 475, 477, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 427.

Surrogate's Court.

THE BLANKMAN WILL CASE—TESTIMONY OF JOHN H. FUNK.

Matter of the probate of the will of Augusta J. Blankman.—This case again proceeded, and *John H. Funk* was sworn for contestants, and examined by Mr. Clinton.

Q.—State your residence and occupation. A.—I reside No. 98 Pierrepont-street, Brooklyn; I am a member of Permanent Board of Water Commissioners, Brooklyn.

Q.—How long have you been a member of that Board? A.—It will be two years in June.

Q.—What was your occupation previous to that? A.—President of the Lafayette Insurance Company, Brooklyn.

Q.—Are you a brother of the deceased, Jane A. Blankman? A.—I am.

Q.—Have you seen her write? A.—I have.

Q.—Do you know her handwriting? A.—I do.

Q.—Look at her alleged will now shown you and say whether in your opinion what purports to be her signature to that will is in her handwriting? A.—I think not.

Q.—Were you at her funeral? A.—I was.

Q.—Did Edmon Blankman at any time, and if so, when, speak to you on the subject as to whether she had left a will? A.—In the evening of her death, when I returned from going after the Coroner, in the little room, second story front, he inquired of me indirectly whether my sister had left any will or no; I told him that Hiram (my brother) had informed me, while he was out, that she had not, that she died without a will.

Q.—Was this before or after her funeral? A.—It was before her funeral; it was on the evening of the day on which she died.

Q.—Did Edmon Blankman at any time, and if so, when, say anything to you on the subject of having destroyed her correspondence, or a portion of it.

Objected to as irrelevant.

Objection sustained.

Mr. Clinton offered this for the purpose of showing that Mr. Blankman made an appointment with witness to examine correspondence of deceased, with a view to the destruction of such portions as ought not to be preserved, and that the witness kept the appointment, and at which time the alleged will was found.

We offer to show what took place at the finding of the will and the conduct of Mr. Blankman.

Exception taken by Mr. Clinton.

Q.—was any appointment made between you and Mr. Edmon Blankman to search for and examine her papers? A.—He told me in the kitchen, in the afternoon after my sister's death, that my sister Jane had a large amount of correspondence that ought to be destroyed, and that if I would come over after the funeral, he and I alone could examine and destroy it.

Q.—Was any time fixed upon for that purpose? A.—No particular time.

Q.—In this conversation, just spoken of, was anything said about a tin box? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—What, and by whom? A.—Mr. Blankman said my sister always kept her private papers in a tin box; that he didn't know where it was and couldn't find it; that he thought my brother Hiram had taken it, or knew where it was, and requested me to ask him, and I told him I would; then in a few moments after he told me that I need not ask him; he said that he had spoken to him; and I asked him what he said; he told me Hiram said he didn't know where it was, or anything at all about it.

Q.—State whether at any subsequent time, upon the appointment or request of Mr. Blankman, you attended at the house where your said sister resided up to the time of her death, for the purpose of examining her papers?

Mr. Brady objected to the question. Objection sustained.

Q.—In consequence of what your brother Hiram told you, did you subsequently attend at the late residence of your sister, in Thirty-fourth-street, in this City, for the purpose specified in the last question? A.—I went there to examine her correspondence; it was in consequence of what Hiram said to me.

Q.—At what time—state the day and hour as nearly as you can? A.—The appointment was made for Tuesday, at three o'clock; the Tuesday following her death; I attended there at five o'clock.

Q.—State whom, if any one, you first saw there? A.—The servant girl.

Q.—Did you go alone? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—After you saw the servant girl, where did you go and whom did you next see? A.—She took me into the back parlor, and I saw a man whom I afterwards learned was Mr. Allan, a clerk in Mr. Blankman's office.

Q.—Do you see him present? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—What next occurred? A.—This young man, Mr. J. R. Furlong came in, and requested me to wait a little longer, that Mr. Blankman would be in shortly; after a little while Mr. Blankman came in with his brother Benjamin, my brother Hiram, and Mr. Furlong; Mr. Blankman apologized for keeping me waiting, and intimated that if I would walk up stairs we would examine and carry out what we came for; Edmon Blankman and myself then went up stairs, and they all followed on; he went to a closet and brought out a box about fourteen inches long and ten wide; he gave me a bunch of keys and requested me to open it; I opened the box, and there were some spoons, some whiting and some cloth; I told him there were no papers there, and he put the box up; he went and got another box; I opened it; this was filled with hair-pins and ornaments for the hair; I shut it up and made no remark; he then said he guessed the box was up in the cedar closet; we would go up there and look; he opened the door and requested me to search the closet; I went into the closet; it seemed filled with clothes and dresses; I pushed the bundles aside, found no box, and told him so; he then wanted my brother to look; my brother went in for a minute or two; he said he could find no box; Mr. Blankman then said he would look himself; he then went into the closet, and pulled over something, brought the box and set it on the hall floor; the box was then taken down stairs; I then tried to open it with two bunches of keys that I had before; there were none of the keys that would open the box; none that would unlock; Mr. Edmon Blankman then wanted me to force the box; I told him I did not want to do that; he said he would authorize me to do it; after some persuasion I did so; it was a light lock; I said if he wanted me I would do it; he gave me a pair of shears; I put my thumb on the top, raised it up and opened it with the shears; I began to look at the papers; there were three bundles of papers lying at the end of the box; I did not open those; I then began to look at the loose papers; when I got down about half way, I came across this will; as I took it up I saw "In the name of God, Amen;" as I saw this, I opened it at full length; I said to Mr. Blankman, "Why here seems to be a will;" he said, "Yes;" I opened it so as to show the bottom of the second and the whole of the third page; it was so folded as to cover the signature, Jane A. Blankman; I said "It don't seem to be executed;" he said, "Yes, it was; "I said "Where;" he pointed up on the paper, and said, "There;" I then opened it and saw the signature, Jane A. Blankman.

Q.—State whether, when Mr. Blankman said the will was executed, whether it was or was not so folded that he could or could not see the signature Jane A. Blankman? A.—He could not see it unless he looked through the paper; I could not see it, it was on the under side.

Q.—State what was then said and done. A.—I opened it and read the will all through; he said there is Jenny's signature; in a few minutes I got up and started to go home; previous to this I asked him what was this name A. T. Maillard; he said A. T. Maillard, Park-place and Broadway; when I got by the head of the bed Edmon Blankman came beside me; he had the will in his hand; I took the will from his hand and held it open so that the second leaf was entirely under the first, and asked him if he knew in whose handwriting the body of the will was written in; he said he did not; he took hold of the will with one hand, near the middle; I had hold of it by the top and bottom, and he said *he did not know* in whose handwriting it was, but thought it was in the handwriting of Leroy; he turned around and picked up a note or letter, and asked me if I did not think it was like that; I did not examine the paper and made no reply.

Q.—When the alleged will was found, was any other paper inside of it, and if so, what? A.—There was a marriage certificate inside of it.

Q.—Look at Exhibit No 1, Oct. 10, and say whether that is the marriage certificate referred to in your last answer? A.—That paper was in the will.

Q.—Did you at the time put your initials upon this marriage certificate? A.—I did.

Q.—And also upon the alleged will? A.—I did.

Q.—State what else, if anything, was said by Mr. Edmon Blankman? A.—When I got down by the hall door he followed me down; Hiram was with me; he asked me if I was going to cut him; I did not make any reply in particular; he then said he was going to spend $5,000 for a monument to Jane; I said we did not want anything of the kind; we thought she died a Christian, and we wanted her buried in a quiet peaceful way, in my lot at Greenwood; he then promised me he would come over to Brooklyn in a few days, and we would take her out of the cemetery vault and bury her in my lot; I then left the house; he said he was going to get Hiram to manage the estate; said he was going to cut the estate in two, and give Hiram half; I don't recollect at present anything else was said.

Q.—Did what you have just stated as to what transpired at the house in Thirty-fourth-street, occur before or after the Coroner's inquest was held? A.—Well, it was previous to the inquest that was held by the order of the District Attorney.

Q.—State what, if anything, was said by Mr. Edmon Blankman in reference to this will, before we commenced taking testimony in this proceeding? A.—The first Monday in December, the week previous to this case being commenced, I went to his office in Beekman-street, and asked him what had become of Jane's remains, and he said "they are in the receiving vault;" I then told him, by the rules of the cemetery, she could only remain there thirty days; he said he had arranged previous for her to remain there six months; he then showed me the bill for her funeral expenses; he then inquired of me when I had seen Hiram; I told him I had not seen him since the Friday night previous to that; he had gone down to Long Island to see about a loss by fire; he then asked me what Hiram wanted; I asked him what he meant; he said he understood that Hiram was making a fuss about the will; I told him that the will would be contested, for that Jane had never made it, no more than I did; he then said, that amounted to an insinuation; I told him that I did not wish to make any insinuation; that I did not want to talk about the will, for I had not come there for that purpose; he asked me if I would not see Hiram; I told him that I did not wish to be the medium between him and Hiram; had not all to say about the matter—there was other heirs! he then told me that he thought that I could settle it, and he wished that I would: that if I would see Hiram and Mrs. Williams, he (Edmund Blankman) would come over to the Water-office the next day at 2 o'clock; when I got up to go, he said that it could easily be settled if he would withdraw the will from the Surrogate; if he would withdraw the will from the Surrogate the heirs would make no complaint; I told him I didn't want any of the money myself; I asked him what he thought the estate was worth; he said he estimated it at about $60,000 or $70,000; I asked him which was worth the most, the real or the personal estate; he said the personal estate; I asked him why he was not satisfied with what the law would give him as her husband, without bringing in the will; he made no reply to that; when I said it was not her will, Mr. Blankman said it was—that he could prove it by the lawyer who wrote it.

Q.—Did he make any allusion to anything said to Hiram? A.—He spoke about having offered to give him one-half the estate.

Q.—Did you ever receive any pecuniary aid from the deceased Jane A. Blankman?

Objected to by Mr. Brady.

Mr. Clinton insisted that the testimony was relevant, as the same kind of testimony had been given by the other side, under objection by contestant's counsel. Mr. Clinton also referred to the card of Mr. Blankman, published in the TIMES, and stated that the matters detailed in that card were false, and that the testimony now offered would show, if allowed.

Mr. Brady waived his objection to this particular question.

A.—No, Sir; none to my recollection.

Q.—Did she ever have any transaction with you in relation to a house and lot, in which house your sister, Mrs. Williams, has since lived?

It is admitted that deceased purchased from the witness a life interest in a house and lot in Brooklyn, and presented Mrs. Williams with the same in the Spring of 1856. The deceased gave the witness $4,500 for said life-interest, and that at that time the rent was $400 per year.

Q.—Was the amount of $2,500 more or less than the value of the life-interest? A.—I considered it a fair price; it was half I asked for the house; she offered $5,000 for the house and lot; I told her I did not want to sell it, but let Mrs. Williams have it.

Q.—Is that the only house and lot bought by you that would revert to you on your sister Eliza's death? A.—She did not buy the house; she only took a lease during the life of Eliza; the lease was not given to Jane; it was given direct from me to Eliza; it is the only house I know of she had anything to do with in Brooklyn.

Q.—Did she at any time make any request to you in respect to her burial—if so, state when? A.—In the Spring of 1849 she came over to Brooklyn; she and I came down to Greenwood to select a lot; after a good deal of care we selected, and she told me she would pay half of it if I told her I would buy it, and I told her I would; she asked me if I would have her buried there when she died.

Q.—Did you buy that lot? A.—Yes.

Q.—Was this on the occasion of the death of another near relative of yours and hers? A.—It was.

Q.—A sister? A.—Yes.

Q.—When the deceased, your sister Jane, first came to this City, did you meet her upon the wharf, or tell her you could not do anything for her?

Mr. Brady objected.

Mr. Clinton stated that he proposed to show by this witness the falsity of the card of Mr. Blankman, and injustice to the witness, her mother.

Q.—Did you, when she first came to this City, assist her pecuniarily to the utmost extent of the means you then possessed?

Objected to by Mr. Brady.

Objection sustained.

Mr. Clinton excepted.

Q.—For the last two years or thereabouts of her life, did affectionate and kindly relations exist between you and your deceased sister Jane? A.—They were always friendly, with the exception of one occurrence.

Q.—During the last year of her life did she visit you? A.—She came to my house two or three times last Summer.

Q.—Did you, at any time, receive at her request any money of hers? A.—In 1858 she wanted to buy some stock in the Resolute Insurance Company, and sent Hiram to ask me if I'd sell her some; I took $1.500; I took it for the purpose of investing it for her.

Question waived.

Q.—Did you, or as far as you know, any of the blood relatives of the deceased, request to have her remains disinterred for the purpose of having a Coroner's inquest held? A.—I did not, nor did any of her blood relatives, as far as I know.

Q.—After her death, and when you went to the house in Thirty-fourth-street, where she resided, did you ask the question "Where does Jennie keep her jewelry?"

Objected to by Mr. Brady. Question overruled.

Q.—Did you, or as far as you know, did any of her blood relations object or call Mr. Blankman to account for the "too costly manner" in which he was preparing to have your sister Jane interred?

Objected to. Objection sustained.

Q.—Did you or any of the other blood relations say it was an unnecessary extravagance to lay her out in lace or anything to that effect?

Objected to. Sustained.

Q.—Did you or any of her relations say it was useless to go to the expense of purchasing a lot in Greenwood Cemetery; that a part of a lot would do as well?

Objected to as irrelevant. Sustained.

Mr. Clinton offered to prove the falsity of the statements in the card of Mr. Blankman's, in the DAILY TIMES of the 17th of February last.

Mr. Clinton—I believe by my questions I have embraced all the statements contained in the card of Mr. Blankman, in the TIMES.

Mr. Brady—That is very well, after your side having got that first article published.

Mr. Clinton—Do you refer to the editorial in the TIMES?

Mr. Brady—Yes. It was stated in the TIMES Office that that article, or the material for it, came from Mr. Clinton's office.

Mr. Clinton—It was not so stated at the TIMES Office. No one in my office ever wrote a line or word of editorial in regard to this case, for any newspaper; nor has any one connected with this side of the case to my knowledge had anything to do with any editorial on the subject.

Examined by Mr. Brady—Q.—What is your age? A.—Forty-four.

Q.—What was the age of Mrs. Blankman at the time of her decease? A.—I think she was born in March, 1822; I am not certain; she was 36 or 38 when she died.

Q.—When did you last see her alive? A.—In September, 1860, I believe.

Q.—Where? A.—At my house in Brooklyn.

Q.—When before that did you last see her? A.—In August, at my house.

Q.—When last before that? A.—On Wall-street, I think in forepart of Summer of 1859.

Q.—Before her marriage with Mr. Blankman, when for the last time had she been in your house? A.—Well, I don't recollect; it is three or four years from now; I think she was in my house in 1856, I won't be certain.

Q.—Did you see her there on that occasion? A.—Yes.

Q.—Did she come to make you a friendly visit? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did she see any of your family? A.—I suppose so; yes, Sir; they were all at home; I was in the house but a moment.

Q.—Before that visit when had she last been at your house? A.—Well, I don't recollect; the last I saw her there before that was on Sunday evening; that must have been five, six, or seven years ago.

Q.—Was there a number of years during which you had no communication with her? A.—Well, I never had any more communication with her at one time than at another.

Q.—Did it happen that for several years at a time that you did not speak with her at all? A.—Never, when I saw her.

Q.—Did it happen that for several years at a time you did not see her? A.—Yes, Sir, two or three years I guess is as long; I don't think it was much more than two years intervening between times I saw her.

Q.—Did you ever visit her at her residence? A.—Yes.

Q.—When? A.—The last time was when she gave me the $25 for the lease of the house in Brooklyn; that was in Spring of 1856.

Q.—Had you visited her at her residence before that date? A.—Once.

Q.—In a period of how many years? A.—I don't recollect; she sent for me and I went there; probably ten years.

Q.—Was she not many years estranged and separated from you; if so, for how many years? A.—From the time she came to New-York, or shortly after, until the day of her death—in one sense of the word; but we were always friendly when we met.

Q.—When did she first come to New-York? A.—In the Fall of 1842.

Q.—Had she at one time a quarrel with you? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—When was that? A.—About six or seven years ago, when she was at my house, one Sunday evening.

Q.—Since she first came to this City, about how often have you seen her write? A.—I saw her write in Spring of 1856, the last time, and never but on one occasion before that.

Q.—When you had in your possession the will, about which you have testified, and Mr. Blankman, as you say, took hold of it at the same time, and when he said that "Jenny's name" was to it, who were in the room and present? A.—Mr. Furlong, Benjamin Blankman, Mr. Otton, Hiram Funk and Edmon Blankman.

Q.—Did they all see and hear what was referred to in the last question? A.—I don't know what could prevent them; they were all in the room.

Q.—When you said that the will was not executed, did Hiram say anything? A.—No, Sir; not to my knowledge.

Q.—Did he say anything like this? A.—It's executed good enough; there's Jenny's signature.

Q.—As soon as you saw the signature did you believe it was a forgery? A.—I didn't know what to think; I was astonished.

Q.—Do you remember whether, on seeing the signature, any impression was made upon your mind as to whether it was or was not a genuine signature? A.—Well, I thought it wasn't Jane's will; my impression at the time was that it was not.

Q.—Did that impression arise before you read the will? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—From what circumstance? A.—From the circumstance that I have related, that Hiram told me she died without making a will, and from being invited over there to examine the correspondence with Mr. Blankman alone, and when I came to find the will, it flashed upon my mind that it was a set thing to use me for the piscovery of the paper.

Q.—And did that flash upon you before you knew anything of the nature or contents of the paper? A.—Yes, Sir, the moment I raised the paper and saw "In the name of God, Amen," and when I opened the will in this way and said it wasn't executed, Mr. Blankman's saying Yes it is.

Q.—And did this impression of yours arise before you had seen the name to the will? A.—What impression?

Q.—The impression that it was a set thing? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Was that a very strong impression? A.—When Mr. Blankman answered to my remark that it was not executed, and he said that it was, I said where, and he said (pointing) up there, and I thought it was extraordinary that he could see the signature and I could not, and he sat right by me and on a line with me.

Q.—All the answer of the witness after "Yes, Sir," is objected to as not responsive.

Q.—Was that a very strong impression, viz.: that it was a set thing? A.—Well, my impression at the time was, that it was a very queer thing that in the position he set that he should know the will was executed and I could not.

Q.—Was your impression that it was a set thing, a very strong impression? A.—Well, not at that moment that I know of; I felt anxious to get out of the house as soon as I could.

Q.—Did you feel anxious to get out of the house before you knew what the will contained? A.—The very moment I read the will I was sorry it went over to his house.

Q.—Did you speak one word to Edmon Blankman about the genuiness of that will during that interview? A.—I don't recollect any remark, with the exception of Maillard's signature and the handwriting in the body of the will.

Q.—Did it strike you that the handwriting of the will was the same as that of the name of Bolten to it? A.—I think I made the remark that it seemed like the handwriting of this, "Henry Bolten."

Q.—Did any one make a remark in answer to that? A.—I don't know that he did.

Q.—When you said that, was Edmon Blankman looking at the will? A.—I think he was.

Q.—Was that before or after he said that he did not know the handwriting of the will? A.—It must have been before.

Q.—At what hour of the day was had with Mr. Blankman the conversation you have stated at his office in Beekman-street? A.—I don't recollect the hour.

Q.—Was it forenoon or afternoon? A.—I believe it was in the forenoon.

Q.—Was it in his private office? A.—Yes, Sir; I won't be positive whether it was in the forenoon or afternoon.

Q.—Had you more than one conversation at his office? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Was any third person present when you had that conversation? A.—No, Sir; Mr. Benjamin Blankman came in two or three times, and I wouldn't speak while he was present.

Q.—In whose name was the title taken to the burial-lot in Greenwood? A.—In my own.

Counsel for proponent moves to strike out all the testimony of this witness as to the monument and the interview in Beekman-street, as irrelevant.

Redirect by Mr. Clinton—Q.—Did Mr. Blankman publish in the *Herald* an invitation to the relatives of deceased to attend the funeral, and particularize yourself alone by name? A.—I don't know who put in the notice; I was the only one named in the notice; Mr. Furlong took the notice.

Q.—Who handed you both bunches of keys at Thirty-fourth-street when search was made for the will? A.—Mr. Edmon Blankman.

Q.—Up to the time, or about the time of your sister Jane's death, were you in the habit of seeing more or less of her hand-writing.

Objected to by Mr. Clinton.

Objection waived.

A.—She used to frequently write to me.

Q.—Did you, or any one else, in your presence, at the house in Thirty fourth-street, ask for the jewelry of your deceased sister?

Objected to.

Objection sustained.

Re-examined.—Q.—Can you produce a letter written by Mrs. Blankman to you? A.—No Sir; I never kept them.

Adjourned to the first Monday in April, 1861, the Surrogate going out of town.

The Case of Sweet—Singular Question of Jurisdiction in respect to the United States Courts.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Sutherland.

Matter of the Habeas Corpus of Ruggles W. Clapp. This case was stated in yesterday's TIMES. It will be remembered that the relator was charged with having, by false pretences, obtained from the firm of Johnson & Co., at Washington, the sum of $4,932 26 on a certificate of deposit, which afterwards proved to be worthless.

He was arrested and confined in the City Prison, upon a warrant issued by Justice KELLY, and upon these proceedings being brought before Justice LEONARD, the prisoner was discharged. He, however, was immediately arrested again by the United States authorities, upon a warrant issued by Commissioner BETTS.

Thereupon Justice LEONARD issued another *habeas corpus*, to which a return was now made before Justice SUTHERLAND, to the effect that the relator was in the custody of the United States Marshal, under the warrant issued by Commissioner BETTS.

The Relator's counsel contend that the prisoner has committed no crime against the United States; that the affidavit upon which the warrant was issued was defective, and, therefore, the Commissioner had no authority or jurisdiction to issue the warrant.

The Court adjourned the case until Wednesday next.

This case raises the singular question, whether the fraud of one private party upon another, perpetrated in the District of Columbia, is a crime against the United States, or whether it can be so construed as to give the Government here jurisdiction to issue a warrant for the arrest of the offending party, he having escaped to this City?

Court of Oyer and Terminer.

ADJOURNMENT FOR LACK OF ACCOMMODATIONS.

Judge LEONARD adjourned the session of the extra term of this Court yesterday morning, in the General Sessions' room. As no provisions had been made for the accommodation of the Court it adjourned at once till next Thursday at 12 o'clock.

Court of General Sessions.

Judge MCCUNN opened the March term of this Court yesterday morning.

GOOD CHARACTER AND A LOVING WIFE A MAN'S PROTECTION.

James Conrad, indicted for forgery, pleaded guilty in the fourth degree. He was not an old offender, and his young and respectable-looking wife stood by his side. Mr. Beal, also, interceded in his behalf. The Court remarked that it was its duty to do all it could to check the practice of forging bills, and thereby robbing the poor, who are unable to distinguish a good from a bad bill. On account, however, of the representations made in the prisoner's behalf the Court was disposed to be lenient, and, therefore, sentenced him to the Penitentiary for one year.

A GAY DECEIVER PUNISHED.

James Hallowell, indicted for bigamy, was then put to the bar. He pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to Sing Sing for two years and six months. The circumstances of the case, as set forth by counsel for the prisoner, were, that he was a seafaring man that his letters to and from his wife (to whom he had been married twenty years) had been intercepted, and he had subsequently been compelled to marry the second woman by threats of proceeding against him under the bastardy act. Whether this explanation was offered in mitigation or aggravation did not appear clear. The fact that it was presented by the prisoner's couns

debt, 6 ₩ cent. interest on the Stock, and $100,000 for the Sinking Fund, to wit:

Gross average of year	$1,462,751
Expenses of operating	810,491
Net increase	$652,260

The previous year's dividend was 3 ₩ cent., which left a surplus to be carried over of $70,000. The present dividend of 5 ₩ cent. leaves the surplus to be carried over $35,000, after charging off $37,000 to other items than dividend or interest.

The Hudson River Railroad earnings are:

February, 1861	$205,312 69		
February, 1860	209,422 63		
Decrease	$4,079 94		

One working day less this year than last.

Earnings in February for the last four years:

1858	$163,637 27	1860	$209,422 63
1859	190,588 94	1861	205,342 69

The following are the latest quotations for Exchange on New-York, received by mail by Mr. J. T. VAN VLECK, No. 4 Broad-street:

	Premium.
Mar. 2..Philadelphia	¼@ ⅜
Mar. 2..Baltimore	⅛@ ¼
Mar. 2..Boston	Par
Mar. 2..Washington, D. C	1¼@ 1⅜
Feb. 28..Charleston	2½@ 4
Feb. 28..Richmond	6 @ 6⅛
Feb. 28..Petersburg	6 @ 6¼
Feb. 27..Savannah Ga	3 @ 4
Feb. 28..Chicago	8 @ 8¾
Feb. 27..Milwaukee	7 @ 7¾
Feb. 28..Cleveland	1 @ 1¼
Feb. 28..St. Louis	6 @ 6¼
Feb. 28..Canada	⅛@ ¼
Feb. 28..Louisville	⅛@ ¼
Mar. 1..Detroit	1 @ 1⅜
Mar. 1..Pittsburgh	1¼@ 2
Mar. 1..Cincinnati	⅛@ ¼
Mar. 1..Erie, Penn	¼@ 1
Feb. 26..Nashville	2½@ 3
Feb. 28..Montgomery	4 @ 4½
Feb. 28..Macon, Ga	3½@ 4
Feb. 28..Columbia, S. C	4 @ 5
Feb. 28..Augusta, Ga	4 @ 5
Feb. 28..Painesville, Ohio	1 @ 1¼
Feb. 28..Clinton, Iowa	7½@ 8
Feb. 23..Houston, Texas	⅛@ ¼
Feb. 23..Kansas City	5 @ 6
Feb. 26..Newberry, N. C	5 @ 6
Feb. 28..Washington, N. C	5 @ 5½
Feb. 26..Wilmington, N. C	5½@ 6

The following are the uncurrent Money quotations of MERRITT, STRANG & Co., No. 27 Wall-street, to-day:

New-York	3-16	S. Carolina and Georgia	.5
New-England	2-10	Mobile	.5
New-Jersey	¼@⅝	Alabama	.6
Pennsylvania	1⅛@2	Louisiana	.1
Philadelphia	1-5	Ohio, Indiana & Kent'y	.1
Delaware	1-5	Tennessee	.4
Maryland	.2	Missouri	.8
Baltimore	.1	Illinois and Wisconsin	.8
North Carolina	.6¼	Canada	.1
Virginia	.6	Michigan	.1¼

At the annual election of Trustees of the New-York Corn Exchange Association, which took place to-day, and at which 1,484 shares of the stock of the Association were represented in the vote cast, the following was the successful ticket:

FOR TRUSTEES.

Jacob B. Herrick,	David Dows,
Jacob R. Nevius,	Josiah M. Fiske,
S. L. Huested,	Edward Hincken,
E. S. Brown,	Lewis Roberts,
John Wilson,	Warren Harriot,
Wm. E. Barnes,	Alfred M. Hoyt,
Frederick Sherwood.	

FOR INSPECTORS OF ELECTION.

E. R. Livermore,	L. M. Hoffman, Jr.,
	N. H. Wolfe, Jr.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, March 4, 1861—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been: 54 bbls. Ashes; 11,182 bbls. Flour; 10,011 bushels Wheat; 11,502 bushels Corn; 600 bushels Barley; 1,993 bushels Oats; 4,032 bushels Malt; 1,649 packages Provisions, and 1,258 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Are in demand, including Pots at $5 12½ and Pearls at $5 25, ₩ 100 lbs.

COTTON—Has been quiet and unsettled. Only a few small lots changed hands, to-day, at irregular prices.

COFFEE—The principal sales, to-day, were of 1,525 bags Rio, at 11¾c.@13¼c. ₩ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been more freely offered and prices of low and medium brands have declined 5c. ₩ bbl. The demand has been moderate, chiefly for shipping lots of extra State at $5 20@$5 25, and extra Ohio at $5 45@$5 55 ₩ bbl.; these have been in request for export. The inquiry from the regular home trade has been limited; sales have been reported of 10,850 bbls., including superfine State, at $5 10@$5 15; ordinary to choice Extra State, at $5 20@$5 40, chiefly at $5 20@$5 25; Superfine Western, at $5 05@$5 15; Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois, at $5 20@$5 40; Extra Indiana and Michigan, $5 25@$5 40; inferior Extra Ohio, at $5 35@$5 40; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 45@$5 55, chiefly at $5 50 ₩ bbl.

Superfine State	$5 10 @$5 15
Extra State	5 20 @ 5 40
Superfine Western	5 05 @ 5 15
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	5 20 @ 5 40
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 25 @ 5 25
Inferior Extra Ohio	5 35 @ 5 40
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping bd.	5 45 @ 5 55
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 60 @ 7 15
Fancy Genesee	5 45 @ 5 55
Family Genesee	5 70 @ 7 25
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	5 65 @ 7 35

Southern Flour is heavy and drooping; sales 1,250 bbls. at $5 25@$5 60 for very poor to good superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, &c., and $5 65@$7 25 for fancy to choice extra brands, ₩ bbl. Canadian continues quiet, including inferior to very choice extra at $5 20@$6 75 ₩ bbl.; sales 370 bbls. Rye Flour is in limited request at $3 90@$4 10 for fine and superfine, ₩ bbl. Corn Meal is selling, in lots, at $2 85@$3 00 for Jersey, and $3 25@$3 30 for Brandywine, ₩ bbl. Buckwheat Flour is quiet, at $1 50@$1 81¼ ₩ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat has been more sought after, chiefly by shippers, at, however, rather easier prices. We have heard of sales of 57,500 bushels, including fair White Canada, at $1 45; ordinary to very choice White Western, at $1 40@$1 58, the latter an extreme for a lot of 1,000 bushels White Michigan, bought by a local miller, and the bulk of the sales having been at $1 40@$1 45; Red Western, at $1 31@$1 32; Amber Wisconsin, at $1 24; Milwaukee Club, at $1 30@$1 23; Northwestern Club, at $1 20, delivered; Chicago Spring, part No. 2, at $1 18 ₩ bushel. Corn has been depressed, and prices have favored buyers, yet the demand has been quite moderate. Sales have been made of 46,500 bushels at 56c. @60c. for very damp and inferior to fair new mixed Western, at Railroad depôt and delivered; 66c.@67½c. for old mixed Western, in store and delivered, ₩ bushel. Rye is in demand, and is steady at 68c.@70c. ₩ bushel; sales, 1,200 bushels. Barley is quiet, yet steady. Oats are in limited demand, including Canada, at 32c.@33½c.; Western at 34½c.@35¾c., and State at 35½c.@36c. ₩ bushel.

HAY—Sales 450 bales North River, at 80c.@85c. ₩ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Sales have been reported of 50 bales New at 24c.@30c. ₩ lb.

LIME—Rockland; $1 for common, and $1 10@$1 12½ for lump ₩ bbl.

METALS—Have been lightly dealt in, to day, at former rates.

NAVAL STORES.—Resin is in moderate request, including common at $1 30@$1 35, and No. 2 at $1 40@$1 75 ₩ 310 lbs., with very poor to fine and pale No. 1 at $1 80@$3 25 ₩ 280 lbs. Tar has been sparingly purchased, chiefly at $2 25@$2 37½ ₩ bbl. Nothing new in Crude Turpentine. Spirits Turpentine has been in demand at 36½c.@37½c. ₩ gallon

OILS.—Linseed has attracted more attention, and advanced to 58c.@60c., holders of large lots claiming even higher rates ₩ gallon. Other descriptions remain as last noticed.

PRINTING CLOTHS.—Sales in Providence, during the week, 15,000 pieces, 64x64, at 4¾c ₩ yard.

PROVISIONS.—Pork has been in more demand and sales have been made of 960 bbls., at $17 25 for Mess; $17 50 for uninspected do, and $12 50@$13 for Prime Mess; $18 50 for uninspected do, and $19 50@$20 ₩ bbl. Beef is in limited request at $10@$10 75 for extra Mess, $8 25@$9 75 for repacked Western Mess, and $5 75@$6 25 for Country Mess ₩ bbl. Prime Mess, $15@$16 50 ₩ tc. Beef Hams, $13@$15 50 ₩ bbl. Butter is inactive at 10c.@14c. for Western, and 14c.@18c. for State ₩ lb. Cheese is selling at 8¾c.@10¾c. ₩ lb.

RICE—Sales have been made of 200 tierces, in lots, at from $3 62½@$4 12½ ₩ 100 lbs.

SEEDS—The demand has been fair for Clover, chiefly for export, at 7¾c.@7¾c. ₩ lb. Flax and Timothy Seeds exhibit no important changes.

SUGARS—Have been less active, sales having been reported of only 650 hhds., mainly Cuba, at 4¾c.@5¼; with 760 boxes Havana, part for export, on private terms; and part to the trade at 5¾c. ₩ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 18,000 lbs. prime, part at 9¼c. ₩ lb.

WHISKY—Continues in demand at steady rates Sales 800 bbls., in lots, at 18c., and 50 hhds. at 17¾c. ₩ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Have been quiet, to-day, at previous rates. For Liverpool—Flour, 3s. 3d.@3s. 4½d. ₩ bbl; Wheat, in bulk and bags, 11¾d.@12¾d.; Corn, 11d.@11¾d. ₩ bushel; Cotton, 8-16d.@⅝d. ₩ lb.; Resin, 3s. 3d.@3s. 6d. ₩ 310 lbs.; Cheese, Lard and Bacon, 40s.; Tallow, 37s. 6d. ₩ ton; Beef, 6s. 6d ₩ tierce. For Glasgow—Flour, 3s 9d.@4s ₩ bbl.; Grain, 12d.@13d. ₩ bushel; Resin, 3s. 9d.@4s. ₩ bbl.; Lard, 42s. 6d., Tallow 40s.; and Clover Seed, 45s. ₩ ton. For London—Flour, 3s. 7½d.@3s. 9d ₩ bbl.; Grain, 12½d.@13½d. ₩ bushel. Pork 5s. 6d. ₩ bbl.; Beef, 8s. ₩ tierce; and Bacon and Lard, 40s. ₩ ton; Tobacco, 42s. 6d. ₩ ton.

Albany Live Stock Market.

ALBANY, Monday, March 4, 1861.

BEEVES—There is a comparatively light run this week, and the tone of the market shows some improvement. Trade is not very active, but those who are selling realize better prices—say ¼c. ₩ lb., live weight, on all grades. One reason why the sales are light is, that several of the New-York buyers went through to Buffalo, and bought their supply there. Some of the largest droves in the yards are held by these parties, and, of course, are not for sale here. The Brighton men are buying carefully, but will take their usual compliment—probably 400 head. The average quality is fair, but not up to last week, and there are no premiums in.

Aside from the mishap to the Bath ferry boat, no difficulty is now experienced in getting the cattle across the river at this point. The river in front of the city is clear of ice, and the Boston Railroad, the Hudson River Railroad and the Greenbush ferryboats are making regular trips. On Saturday night the Bath ferryboat sprung aleak, to repair which it is necessary to lay her up for a day or two, so that all the cattle will have to be carried by way of the Greenbush ferry, this week.

FREIGHTS—From Buffalo to Albany, 37c. ₩ 100 lbs.; from Albany to New-York, by Railroad, 5c. ₩ 100 lbs. State cattle, from Albany to New-York, by Railroad, $25 per car-load. From Albany to Brighton, $25 per car on Western, and $40 per car on State cattle.

RECEIPTS—The following is our comparative statement of receipts at this market over the Central Railroad, estimating 16 to the car.

	This week.	Last week.	Cor. week last year.
Cattle	2,304	2,364	2,516
Sheep	1,522	1,668	3,092
Hogs	——	25	82

	Average Weekly receipts last year.	Total since Jan. 1.	Total same date last year.
Cattle	3,141	23,796	22,544
Sheep	3,667	32,105	40,514
Hogs	316	210	2,495

PRICES.—The market is steady at the following quotations:

	This week.	Last week.
Premium	0c.@0c.	4½c.@5¼c.
Extra	4¾c.@4¾c.	4¾c.@4¾c.
First quality	3¾c.@4c.	3¾c.@3¾c.
Second quality	3¼c.@3¼c.	3c. @3½c.
Third quality	2½c.@3c.	2¾c.@2¾c.

SHEEP—The supply is unexpectedly light, and prices have advanced perhaps 25c. ₩ 100 lbs. The close, warm weather, however, is against heavy slaughtering, and because of this circumstance, the demand has fallen off almost in proportion to the light supply. We quote the market at 4¼c.@4¾c. ₩ lb for fair to good, and 4¾c.@5c. for heavy to extra heavy. During the past week McGRAW BROTHERS bought about 1,100 head, at prices ranging from 4¼c. to 4¾c., and SEARLS & SWEENEY about 500.

LIVE HOGS—Supply small and sales slow, at 5¼c.@5¾c. for stores and corn fed, and 4¾c.@5¼c. for stillers.

DRESSED HOGS—There is a falling off in the receipts as well as in the demand. Prime, heavy State are worth 6¾c., and pigs about 6¾c.@6¾c.; unless fresh killed, the offerings are neglected.

MILCH COWS—Are in some request at $28@$33 for ordinary, and $38@$43 for good.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM THE UNITED STATES.

	Leave.	For	
Karnak	New-York	Nassau & Hav.	Mch 5
America	Boston	Liverpool	Mch 6
Matanzas	New-York	Matanzas	Mch 8
Canadian	Portland	Liverpool	Mch 9
Edinburgh	New-York	Liverpool	Mch 13
Australasian	New-York	Liverpool	Mch 13
Quaker City	New York	Havana	Mch 15
North Briton	Portland	Liverpool	Mch 16
Bremen	New-York	Bremen	Mch 16

FROM EUROPE.

Australasian	Liverpool	New-York	Feb. 16
United States	Glasgow	Portland	Feb. 16
Bremen	Southampton	New-York	Feb. 20
Glasgow	Liverpool	New-York	Feb. 20
North Britan	Liverpool	Portland	Feb. 21
Niagara	Liverpool	Boston	Feb. 23
John Bell	Glasgow	Portland	Feb. 23
Bohemian	Liverpool	Portland	Feb 28
Arabia	Liverpool	New-York	Mch 2
Bavaria	Southampton	New-York	Mch 4
Arago	Southampton	New-York	Mch 6

Departure of Ocean Mails.

The mails for Europe, by the steamship *America*, at Boston for Halifax and Liverpool, will close at the New-York Post-Office to-morrow, (Tuesday,) at 1¾ P. M., and 5½ P. M.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

Overland Mail leaves St. Louis City every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. (Letters for California, if intended for the Overland Route, should be marked "Overland.")

North mails close at	5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Erie Railroad mails close at	5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South mails close at	5 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
East mails *via* Railroad	5 A. M. and 2 P. M.
East mails *via* Steamb't, at	3 P. M.
The through Boston mail closes also at	6:30 P. M.

On Sunday all mails close at 1:30 P. M.

ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE—The most popular and economical condiment known; delicious in *soup, gravy*, with fish, hot or cold *meats, game, &c.* The great reputation of this Sauce in all parts of the world has induced many *imitations* under the name of Worcestershire Sauce. Purchasers desiring the *genuine* will observe the name of LEA & PERRINS upon each bottle and wrapper. For sale by all respectable Grocers and Pruiterers.

JNO. DUNCAN & SONS, Union-square, late No. 498 Broadway, sole Agents.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A good book, written by a man of genius.—*Philadelphia Press.*

MESSRS. TICKNOR & FIELDS have now ready the SECOND EDITION

ELSIE VENNER.

BY OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES.

Two vols., muslin, price $1 75.

A tale of uncommon strength and originality.—*John Neal.*

A remarkable production; the principal idea is entirely new in a work of fiction, and is eminently interesting and romantic.—*New-York Express.*

One of the most original and delightful stories of the age.—*Philadelphia Bulletin.*

A very powerful and exciting story.—*Boston Daily Advertiser.*

None will dispute its claim to rank among the few masterpieces of American romance.—*Boston Transcript.*

The best of the author's prose writings.—*Boston Traveller.*

TICKNOR & FIELDS, Boston.

A NEW SINGING BOOK FOR DAY Schools will be issued about the 1st of April, called the "DAY SCHOOL BELL," containing about 200 pages of choice Songs, Solos, Duets, Trios, Quartettes and Choruses, many of them written expressly for this work, besides some 30 pages of the elements of music. This will be the best book ever issued for seminaries, academies and public schools. It is compiled by HORACE WATERS, author of "Sabbath School Bells," Nos. 1 and 2, which have had the enormous sale of 450,000 copies in twenty-five months. The price of this book will be 20 cents by the hundred, in paper covers—30 cents bound. Liberal discount to the trade.

MME. DEMOREST'S MIRROR OF FASHIONS. Spring No. now ready. To the ladies it is almost indispensable, and must be seen to be fully appreciated. Milliners, Dressmakers, Mothers and Ladies generally, do not fail to secure a copy. Sold everywhere at only 5 cents. Sent, post-paid, on receipt of 6 cents. Yearly 15 cents.

Mme. DEMOREST, No. 473 Broadway.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CHINESE FANS.

Two thousand cases of
NEW CONTRACT CANTON FANS,
Just landed
EX HOTSPUR AND OCEAN STEED.
The assortment comprises every variety of
SIZE, STYLE OR PRICE.
Also,
Now in store, a very large assortment of
FRENCH FANS,
And a complete and attractive stock of
PARIS FANCY GOODS,
NETS AND COIFFURES,
DRESS BUTTONS,
ACCORDEONS, &c.

☞ WE PROPOSE TO MEET ANY COMPETITION IN PRICES, and therefore invite Wholesale Buyers to examine our stock before making their purchases.

HUGHES & CREHANGE,
No. 341 Broadway, (up stairs.)

ROBBINS, WALBRIDGE, ISAACS & CO.,
Nos. 26 and 30 Vesey st.,
Have purchased the entire annual lot of
DAMAGED INDIA-RUBBER COMBS
of the India-Rubber Comb Company, and offer them to the Trade cheap
FOR CASH.

NOTICE.—THE AMERICAN AGENCY FOR THE London Stereoscopic Company, having been transferred from Messrs. PAUL & CURTIS to J. L. WARNER'S, the business will, on and after March 1, 1861, be conducted at No. 594 Broadway.

All orders punctually attended to, and goods sold on the most reasonable terms.

J. L. WARNER,
Sole Agent London Stereoscopic Company.

EDMONDS & CO.'S SUPERIOR WORCESTER SAUCE—Good with every eatable thing. Wholesale Dépôt, No. 80 Nassau-st., New-York.

C. EDMONDS & CO.

WANTED—LADIES AND GENTLEMEN'S WASHing, by Mrs. Mathiron, No. 2 Mulligan place, 6th-av., between 10th and 11th sts.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A YOUNG LAWYER, OF ESTABLISHED reputation and considerable practice, desires to connect himself with a firm doing a large and remunerative business. The advertiser has practiced in this City for several years, and is fully competent to take charge of both office and Court business. Address J. S. L., Box No. 116 *Times* Office.

MELTING BUSINESS FOR SALE.—WITH fixtures complete, together with lease of building; all in perfect order, with capacity for melting 6,000 to 8,000 lbs. of fat per day. It is now in operation, but possession can be had before the 1st of May next, if desirable. Apply at No. 148 William-st., up stairs.

DRY GOODS STORE, STOCK AND FIXTURES, or stock separate, with good will of lease, stock light, up town, 6th av; store most desirable plate-glass window, rent low, location choice, business established. Must be sold immediately and very cheap. This is a chance seldom met with. Inquire at No. 817 6th-av.

FOR SALE.—THE STOCK AND GOOD WILL OF a crockery house long established in trade, and now doing a large business. Address W., Box No. 181, Post-office.

FOR SALE—A SMALL FOUNDRY, IN COMplete running order. Apply to F. H. HOLTON, No. 201 Broadway, New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED.—ORANGE, N. J., preferred, for a gentleman, wife, child and nurse. A private family having good accommodations, may address, with particulars, J. F. P., Box 1,332 Post office. Will make arrangements from the 1st of April.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—WITHIN A short distance of New-York, and easy of access, for a single person, engaged in business during the day. Address A., Box No. 154 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED FOR THE Summer by two families, within convenient distance of New-York City. Address stating terms, locality, advantages, &c., D. M. B. Box No. 1,332 Post-office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS AN ATTENDANT ON AN ELDERLY OR INVALID LADY, &c.—A Protestant lady is desirous of obtaining a situation as attendant on an elderly or invalid lady, besides making herself generally useful, or would take charge of children, instructing them in the rudiments of English, and do plain sewing, hoping this may meet with some kind lady's notice, as advertiser is most anxious to get employment; salary no object. Address for three days, S., care of Mrs. Kent, No. 113 West 25th-st., corner 7th av.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A SITUAtion, by a respectable young Protestant girl, to do chamberwork and to sew, or would take care of children; can give the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 214 4th-st., near Ferry, in the basement.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUation by a young woman as chambermaid and waitress, and is willing to do chamberwork and washing and ironing; has no objection to go in the country; has the best of reference from her last employer. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 164 East 11th-st., between Avenue A and B.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, IN A respectable private family, a situation, by a neat and competent young woman, as chambermaid and waiter; the best City reference; has lived several years in her last place. Call at No. 147 7th-av., second floor, between 20th and 21st sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A capable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or to do chamberwork and fine washing; is willing and obliging; has the best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUation as chambermaid and to attend children, by a trustworthy, faithful young woman; can produce the best of City reference as to character and competency. A note addressed to No. 229 7th-av., will meet with attention this week.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A YOUNG WOman wants a situation to do up-stairs work and take care of children; is a good sewer; has a good recommendation from her last place. Can be seen at No. 322 West 23d-st. for two days; call at the basement door.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED A SITUation by a Protestant young woman, as chambermaid and waitress or would mind children and do plain sewing; good City reference can be given. Call, for two days at No. 131 7th-av., between 19th and 20th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a respectable girl, as chambermaid and waiter or to assist with the washing; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 206 West 16th-st., third floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A RESPECTABLE girl wants a situation as chambermaid and laundress; the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days at No. 116 4th-av., near 12th-st., hosiery store.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A PROTESTANT woman wishes a situation as chambermaid and plain sewing; country preferred; can give satisfactory reference, at No. 70 North Moore-st., for three days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable Protestant girl, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress. Apply at No. 329 East 9th-st., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUation by a respectable Protestant girl as chambermaid and waitress; has the best of reference. Call at No 374 Dean st., Brooklyn, for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, LAUNDRESS, &c.—Wanted a situation as above, by a genteel young woman. Will do sewing. City reference. Can be seen for two days at 311 10th-st. between Avenues A and B.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS—COOK.—A young girl wants a situation as chambermaid or waitress, the latter preferred; can give the best of City reference. Call at No. 258 East 9th-st., near 1st-av. Also, a situation wanted by a first-class cook; she understands all kinds of cooking, soups, meats, game, pastry and every kind of dessert. Call as above.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a Protestant young woman, as chambermaid and waitress, or would mind children and do plain sewing; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; good reference can be given. Call at No. 126 West 26th st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable girl wishes a situation to do chamberwork and waiting, and is willing to assist with the washing and ironing. Can be seen at her last place, No. 105 7th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RE spectable girl in a small private family, as cook; understands her business in all its branches; is an excellent baker of bread, biscuit and pies; can make all kinds of desserts, will assist in the washing and ironing; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 212 East 13th-st., corner of 1st av.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A Protestant young woman as cook, and to assist with the washing; understands all kinds of plain cooking; no objection to a laundress place in a private family; can give good reference for either places. Can be seen for two days at No. 244 7th-av. corner of 26th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION IN A RESpectable private family, by an excellent meat and pastry cook; would assist with washing, &c.; no objection to the country; best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 244 East 9th-st., first floor, front room.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A WOman as cook in a small private family; understands her business well; can give the best of City reference; has no objection to assist with the washing and ironing. Can be seen for two days at No. 86 3d-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

AS COOK.—A SUPERIOR COOK, WITH THE best City reference, wishes a situation; understands all kinds of meats, soups, game, gravies, poultry, &c.; can get up side dishes in excellent style; is also a superior baker of pastry, bread and cake, and maker of preserves. Call at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A first-class professed German cook, only in a first-class private house; she understands the business perfectly. American as English or French cooking, and is a learned pastry cook; best of City reference given, when applied. Address M. W., Box No. 115 *Times* Office.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A MIDDLE-AGED woman a situation as first-class cook; understands French and American cooking; had 20 years' experience in the best families in this City; best of City reference. Apply for two days at No. 918 Broadway.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RE spectable woman as meat and pastry cook; understands it in all its branches; has the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 107 West 27th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman a situation as cook in a respectable family; understands her business perfectly well, and can produce the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 353 2d-av.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED AS COOK, in a first-class family, or as laundress, by a competent woman, who understands her business in all its branches. Can be seen for two days, if not engaged, at No. 529 6th av.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE, MIDDLE-AGED Protestant woman, wishes a situation as plain cook, or would do housework in a small family; is a good washer and ironer; is neat in her kitchen; has no connections. Call at No. 43 Perry-st., top floor.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A GOOD PLAIN cook, a situation as washer and ironer, where there is not more than three in a family, in this City. Apply at No. 368 8th-av., next door to the Post-office, top floor, back room, for three days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as cook in a private family; lived two years in her last place; has best of City reference. Apply at No. 80 16th-st., corner 9th-av., for two days. Call at the side door.

AS COOK.—AN AMERICAN PROTESTANT WISHes a situation in a small genteel family as cook; good City references given. Apply at No. 61 West 29th-st. basement, back room, for three days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY AN ENGLISH WOman, a situation as cook; has no objection to do a little washing; best of reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 141 East 16th-st., first floor.

AS COOK, &c.—A RESPECTABLE SCOTCHwoman desires a situation, in a private family, as cook, or to take charge in a small family; understands her business in all its branches; has first class City reference; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 609 3d-av., corner 36th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—AN AMERICAN WOMAN wants a situation as cook, and will assist in washing and ironing; she thoroughly understands her business. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 249 9th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., in the front basement. Best of City reference given.

AS COOK, &c.—SITUATION WANTED BY A respectable woman as cook in a private family; understands her business thoroughly; is a good bread and biscuit baker; is willing to assist in washing and ironing; two years' reference from last situation. To be seen for two days at No. 73 West 17th st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS cook by a respectable woman; will assist in the washing and ironing, or will do that altogether in a small private family; understands all kinds of baking. No objection to Jersey City. Call at No. 173 West 22d-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT woman, a situation as good cook; is a good bread and biscuit baker, and is willing to assist in the washing; has the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A VERY RESpectable person, a situation as cook, and to assist in washing and ironing; has no objection to the country; the best of reference can be given. Can be seen at No. 2 East 23d-st., opposite Madison-square.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable woman, who thoroughly understands her business; no objection to assist in the washing and ironing; best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days at No. 64 West Washington-place.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable young woman to do general housework in a small private family; she is a good cook, washer and ironer. Best City reference given. Can be seen, until engaged, at No. 430 6th-av.

AS COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A respectable young woman as good plain cook, washer and ironer, or to do chamberwork and take care of a baby; has five years' reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 303 East 10th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable girl; is a good cook, washer and ironer; has the best of City reference. Apply at No. 4 9th-st., between Court and Smith sts., Brooklyn.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable girl as cook and to assist with the washing and ironing; good City reference. Call at No. 242 West 16th-st., second floor, back room, for two days.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Two Protestant girls highly recommended for honesty, sobriety, and competency; one a good cook and baker; will assist in washing; the other a thorough chambermaid and waitress; can do fine washing neatly. Apply No. 378 6th-av., between 23d and 24th sts. No objection to the country.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY a Protestant young woman, a situation as good plain cook or laundress; understands her business; reference, if required. Can be seen for two days at No. 238 6th-av., between 16th and 16th sts., second floor, front room, door on the end.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—A RESPECTable woman wants a situation to do plain cooking, washing and ironing; refers to her present employer, at No. 69 East 16th-st., where she can be seen.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER, OR GENERAL SERVANT.—Any family, either in the City or country, desirous of procuring a steady, smart, capable servant girl, that is highly recommended, and at moderate wages, for either the above capacities, can be suited by applying at No. 58 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A situation by a very respectable Protestant girl, to do general housework of a small private family; understands plain cooking, washing and ironing; or would do chamberwork; reference given if required. Call at No. 61 20th st., near 6th-av.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, BY a respectable Protestant young woman a situation to do general housework in a private family; good City reference given, at No. 58 Sands-st., Brooklyn. Can be seen for three days.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a Protestant widow woman, either to do the housework of a family, or the chamberwork. Best of City references. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 192½ Franklin-st.

AS GENERAL HOUSE-SERVANT.—A VERY tidy, respectable Protestant young woman wishes a situation to cook, wash and iron, or as general housemaid; is thoroughly experienced in her business; has good reference, and no objection to go in the country. Call at No. 405 Broome st., first floor, front room.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, A SITUATION, as housekeeper in an hotel, by a lady of much experience in the above capacity in two first-class hotels in this City; unexceptional references given. Address A. B. C., Box No. 170 *Times* Office.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, A HOUSEkeeper's situation by an American widow of middle age; also, a home for a smart little girl, in her 13th year, in a pious family, where she will be well cared for. Call at No. 71 2d-st.

AS HOUSEKEEPER, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable English woman, a situation as housekeeper, or seamstress and to wait on a lady; good City reference. May be seen at No 5 Clinton Hall, Astor-place, a few doors east of Broadway. Inquire for M C.

AS HOUSEKEEPER, COMPANION OR GOVERNESS.—A lady desires a situation to take charge of a house, as companion to a lady, or as English governess; is willing to travel; the best of reference. Call or address M. R., No. 93 West 13th-st.

AS LADY'S MAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A competent young woman, a situation as lady's maid or general family seamstress; thoroughly understands cutting and fitting ladies' and children's dresses; no objections to take charge of a little girl; City reference. Call or address No 257 7th st., between Avenues C and D.

LADIES MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young Protestant woman; is fully competent for any of the above duties, or would travel; understands all kinds of family sewing and embroideries; can produce the highest testimonials, and will be found willing and obliging. Apply this week at, or address, No. 119 East 28th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., first floor.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A COMPEtent, tidy girl, with excellent City reference a situation as laundress, who does up linens in style, fluting and finery, or as chambermaid and do fine washing and ironing; wages $8 to $9; City or country. Call at No. 316 East 23d-st.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED BY A YOUNG girl, a situation as laundress; fully competent; wishes to go in the country for the Summer with a respectable family. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 142 East 32d-st.; best of City reference given.

AS LAUNDRESS OR COOK.—WANTED, BY a respectable young woman a situation as laundress or cook; is willing to assist with the washing. The best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 394 3d-av. corner of 20th-st., in the grocery store.

AS NURSE.—WANTED—A RESPECTABLE widow woman desires a situation as nurse; can take the entire charge of a baby from its birth and bring it up by hand; is willing to assist in chamberwork if required; best of City reference can be given. Call for two days, at No. 259 Avenue A, between 16th and 17th sts., first floor, front.

AS NURSE AND CHAMBERMAID.—WANTed, a situation by a genteel woman, with excellent City reference, as nurse and chambermaid; will be found willing and obliging; will take charge of a baby from its birth, or will do chamberwork for a baby or lady who boards; wages $7 in the City or in Brooklyn. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st.

AS NURSE OR CHAMBERMAID.—WANTed, a situation, as nurse and seamstress, chambermaid and waitress

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, MARCH 5 1861.

Amusements this Evening.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC—RIGOLETTO.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—THE BOHEMIAN GIRL.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE SEVEN SISTERS.

WINTER GARDEN—GUY MANNERING.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—CENTRAL PARK.

THEATRE FRANCAIS—LE TESTAMENT DE CÆSAR GIRODOT—LES CANOTIERS DE LA SEINE.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—ROB ROY—FIRST ACT OF ROBERT MACAIRE—IRISH MORMON.

UNION THEATRE—AMBROSE GWINETT—SPECTRE BRIDEGROOM—SUDDEN THOUGHTS.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—THE WOMAN IN WHITE—CURIOSITIES AT ALL HOURS.

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN GALLERY OF PAINTINGS, No. 548 Broadway—PAGE'S "VENUS."

TO ADVERTISERS.

We are compelled to put the TIMES to press at a considerably earlier hour than heretofore, and must request ADVERTISERS to hand in their notices before 8 o'clock in the evening. If received later than this, it will be impossible to put them under their appropriate heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN, of Illinois, was yesterday inaugurated as the Sixteenth President of the United States, and the occasion, we are happy to state—although the City of Washington was crowded to an unwonted extent, and although apprehensions of scenes of violence were entertained by many—was not marred by a single untoward event. The ceremonies were similar in detail to those which have taken place at former inaugurations, and were carried out with precision and promptness. The arrangements for the suppression of any unwelcome demonstrations were most perfect, thanks to the foresight of Gen. SCOTT and the efficiency of the police—and from first to last no token of disrespect to the new President was exhibited. The scene at the East Portico of the Capitol, when the Inaugural Address was delivered, was grand and impressive. When Mr. LINCOLN made his appearance before the assembled thousands, he was greeted with a burst of applause which must have gladdened his heart, and as he proceeded with his Address, he was frequently interrupted with marked demonstrations of approbation. Every reader of the TIMES will, of course, peruse this important document for himself. Its effect in Washington, our correspondent informs us, was extremely good. At the conclusion of its delivery, the venerable Chief Justice TANEY administered the oath of office to the new President, and the ceremonies at the Capital concluded. Subsequently he was conducted to the White House by Mr. BUCHANAN, who there took leave of him. The Diplomatic Corps were then introduced, and after them the public, who flowed in in a great stream for a time, congratulating the new President and themselves on the auspicious termination of the day's proceedings. And the Inauguration was complete.

Among the most pleasant, as well as most important, incidents of the day, was a visit of the New-York Delegation, to the number of two or three hundred, to the house of Senator SEWARD. They were cordially received, and introduced to the distinguished gentleman, who made an impressive and feeling address to them as the representatives of the State of New-York. He made allusion to his long line of public services, extending over a period of twelve years, and declared that during that time he had not done a single act or said a single word which he would wish to be otherwise. The delegation in the evening also visited the new President, Senator CAMERON, of Pennsylvania, Senator JOHNSON, of Tennessee, and other prominent men. The President received them with quiet cordiality, and made them a short address. Mr. JOHNSON also made a speech, in which he declared that he indorsed Mr. LINCOLN'S Inaugural Address without qualification.

The Inauguration Ball last night, for which such extensive preparations have been made, was a great success. It was very fully attended, and passed off in a manner satisfactory to all. Mr. LINCOLN, with his family, accompanied by Vice-President HAMLIN and family, Senator DOUGLAS, and other distinguished personages, entered the Ball about 11 o'clock, and after a brief promenade, received the personal congratulations of such as chose to be presented to him. Soon afterwards the Presidential party proceeded to the supper-room; and subsequently some of the party, including Senator DOUGLAS and Mrs. LINCOLN, who were partners, danced a quadrille.

With regard to Mr. LINCOLN'S Cabinet, nothing more definite is known than we published yesterday morning. There is still a great pressure to effect a change, so far as Mr. CHASE is concerned, and it is thought with some prospect of success. It is intimated that Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, may be substituted for him—in which case Mr. CHASE will probably take a Mission to Europe.

The Senate continued in session during the whole of Sunday night, until 7 o'clock yesterday morning—the principal matter under discussion being the joint resolution from the House providing against any amendment to the Constitution. Messrs. MASON, of Virginia; WADE, of Ohio; WIGFALL, of Texas; DOUGLAS, of Illinois, and others, engaged in the debate. Various amendments were offered, but they were all voted down, and the resolution, as it came from the House, was finally passed—24 to 12. The Crittenden resolutions were taken up, and were lost—19 voting for and 20 against them. The Senate then took a recess until 10 o'clock, at which hour the members again assembled, though nothing of consequence was done until 12 o'clock, when the ceremonies incident to the close of the session and the commencement of the new Administration took place. Vice-President BRECKINRIDGE took leave of the Senators in a short speech, and introduced his successor, Mr. HAMLIN, who in a few brief remarks announced his readiness to take the requisite oath, which was administered by Mr. BRECKINRIDGE. And so the old SENATE went out of existence. The HOUSE assembled at 10 o'clock yesterday, and disposed of a variety of miscellaneous business, though nothing of special importance. When the hour for adjournment arrived, Speaker PENNINGTON in a feeling and patriotic speech, bade the members farewell, and declared the House adjourned *sine die*. The closing scenes were characterized by an exhibition of much good feeling.

In the Virginia Convention yesterday, Mr. CHAMBERS offered a resolution that in view of the failure of the propositions of the Peace Conference, Virginia should offer no further proposals, but withdraw at once from the Union. He supported his resolutions by a strong secession speech, and was answered by Mr. CARLISLE in an equally strong Union speech. The resolution was referred. A resolution in favor of a Border State Convention was also referred. Mr. WILLEY made a strong Union speech, and opposed the right of secession.

In the Missouri State Convention, yesterday, a resolution appointing a Committee to wait upon Mr. GLENN, the Commissioner from Georgia, and inform him that the Convention would listen to any communication he might be pleased to make, was adopted by a vote of 62 to 35. Mr. GLENN was then introduced to the Convention, and made a speech stating the causes that had induced Georgia to secede, and urging Missouri to follow her example. His remarks were greeted with hisses and hooting from the lobby. The Convention meets again at 10 o'clock this morning.

Little was done in the State Legislature yesterday, the Assembly only being in session. The Governor sent in a veto of the bill for the erection of a bridge over the Alleghany River. The President's Inaugural Address was read to the House by the Clerk, and received with applause.

The Board of Aldermen, last evening, had a quorum long enough to have the minutes read. Messrs. Barry, Bagley, Chipp, Russell, Dayton, Froment, Allen and Cornell, being present. The quorum was destroyed by the departure of Ald. CORNELL.

The new contractor for cleaning the streets of the City commenced operations in several of the streets yesterday afternoon. The City fathers have the appointment of the foremen and sweepers, and the absence of some of them in Washington probably caused some delay.

In the Surrogate's Court, the Blankman will contest was again proceeded with yesterday, and JOHN H. FUNK, of Brooklyn, brother of the deceased, was sworn for the contestants. After a somewhat lengthy sitting, the case was adjourned to the first Monday in April, as the Surrogate is to be absent from the City until about that time. At Chambers of the Supreme Court, the case of SWEET, an alleged fugitive from justice at Washington was again before Justice LEONARD, and adjourned until Wednesday next. The Oyer and Terminer opened in the General Sessions room, and adjourned for lack of accommodations. In the General Sessions there was one conviction of bigamy, and sentence therefor to Sing Sing. PATRICK MULHOLLAND was convicted of rape and sent to State Prison for fifteen years. There were several other minor pleas taken and corresponding sentences imposed.

There was unusual excitement on the Stock Exchange, yesterday afternoon, on the occasion of the Inaugural Address of President LINCOLN. The vibrations of speculation were frequent, but the turn, finally, in the direction of higher prices. The Bank return, influenced by the large Government negotiation of last week, shows a decrease of $3,563,000 on the specie line, and a gain of $2,557,000 to the Loans and Discounts. The Sub-Treasury gained on the week $5,831,000, of which $731,000 was retransferred to Bank by the heavy disbursements of yesterday.

Prices of Breadstuffs generally favored buyers yesterday, yet there was no remarkable increase in the transactions. No important movements transpired in Cotton. Hay, Hops, Pork, Tallow and Whisky were in fair demand. Sugars attracted less attention. Linseed Oil was in active request and decidedly firmer. The transactions in Metals, Naval Stores, Rice, Spices, Fish and Tobacco were restricted. The freight engagements were light. The annual election of Trustees and Inspectors of Election of the Corn Exchange Association was one of the events of the day.

The Inaugural.

Mr. LINCOLN'S Inaugural Address must command the cordial approval of the great body of the American people. The intellectual and moral vigor which pervades it will infuse new hope and loyalty into the American heart. The calm firmness with which it asserts the rightful authority of the Federal Government,—the declared purpose which it embodies to preserve, protect and defend the Union and the Constitution, the easy force with which it sweeps away all the cobwebs of secession logic, and vindicates the supreme duty of the Government to defend its own existence, cannot fail to impress even the most determined Secessionist with grave doubts as to the justice of his cause. The characteristic feature of the Address is its profound sincerity,—the earnest determination which it evinces to render equal and exact justice to every State, to every section, to every interest of the Republic,—and to administer the Government in a spirit of the most thorough and impartial equity. To this purpose every other consideration is made to bend. And no one who can understand and appreciate such a character as that of Mr. LINCOLN, will doubt that this spirit will mark every act of his Administration.

In our judgment the Inaugural cannot fail to exert a very happy influence upon public sentiment throughout the country. All men, of all parties, must feel that its sentiments are just and true,—that it sets forth the only basis on which the Government of this country can be maintained, while at the same time it breathes the very spirit of kindness and conciliation, and relies upon justice and reflection, rather than force, for the preservation of the Federal Union.

The President declares his purpose to "hold, occupy and possess the property and places belonging to the Government and to collect the duties and imposts." Anything less than this would be utterly and plainly incompatible with the existence of the Federal Government. The means by which these ends will be sought,—the kind and degree of force to which resort will be had, are open to the wise discretion of the Executive, and will undoubtedly depend, in a very large degree, upon the kind and character of the resistance that may be offered. We see nothing in this assurance to make war inevitable, or even probable, unless the seceded States are determined to precipitate an issue with the Government, as they have already precipitated their own people into revolution. The President's declaration that he will not send federal officers among them from other States,—that he will continue the postal service unless it be repelled,—that he relies on the returning good sense and loyalty of the South for the restoration of peace, and that he will do everything to inspire among the people "that sense of calm security which is most favorable to calm thought and reflection," must certainly dispel all fear of any unduly coercive policy or purpose on his part.

The Inaugural is equally explicit and emphatic in its proffer of concessions and guarantees to the alarmed interests of the Southern States. The President disavows in the most solemn manner,—and calls the record of his life to witness the justice of the disavowal,—all thought, purpose or inclination to interfere with Slavery in any State where it exists,—and declares his willingness to assent to an amendment of the Constitution which shall make such interference, on the part of Congress, irrevocably impossible. He declares that the obligation to return fugitive slaves is absolute and unquestionable, and calls for the enactment of laws which shall secure its fulfillment. In regard to differences of opinion as to the Territories, while he asserts the absolute necessity of yielding for the time, and while the decision stands unreversed, to the verdict of the majority and the decisions of the Supreme Court, he also declares his readiness to favor a Convention to amend the Constitution in these or any other particulars. It would scarcely be possible for him, in such an address, to go further towards the conciliation of all discontented interests of the Confederacy.

The Inaugural inspires the strongest and most confident hopes of the wisdom and success of the new Administration. It is marked throughout by consummate ability, a wise and prudent sagacity in the judgment of affairs, a profound appreciation of the difficulties and dangers of the crisis, a calm, self-possessed, unflinching courage adequate to any emergency, a kind and conciliatory temper, and the most earnest, sincere and unswerving devotion to the Union and the Constitution. If the dangers of the hour can be averted and the Union can be saved, this is the basis on which alone it can be accomplished. If the Union cannot be saved on this basis and consistently with these principles, then it is better that it should not be saved at all.

Representative Appointments.

President LINCOLN being now happily inaugurated and his constitutional advisers selected, it becomes one of the first duties of the new Administration to reorganize the various departments of the public service. At such a crisis as this, the appointments to be made are of very serious importance, and the claims of all candidates should be scrutinized with more than common attention This is true of the domestic appointments, which exercise so powerful an influence in shaping the policy and guiding the course of local organizations;—but equally true and still more important is it with reference to those selections which are to be made of men to represent the Government of the United States abroad.

At such a time as this it would be eminently unwise for the Administration to rely, in making its selections, upon the industry displayed by the various candidates in collecting signatures to their memorials, or epistolary indorsements of their claims. The men fittest, perhaps, for such positions of confidence, are those who could never descend to any such means of recommending themselves to favor; or very possibly may be men who are not on terms of personal or friendly familiarity with those political managers whose signatures are usually seen appended to petitions for office.

We need at the present time men of high ability, firmness and established character, to represent our Government abroad, and restore dignity and public confidence to the various home branches of the National Government. We need a higher class of men than are likely to prove most active in obtaining letters of recommendation from conflicting political interests,—a class of men whom office will have to seek, and who can only be impelled to enlist in the public service from patriotic motives. In ordinary times it may have been a harmless, and was certainly the easiest way of distributing public patronage, to let the applicants having a majority of signatures to their memorials, carry off the prizes; but in the great emergencies now pressing on the country, it becomes the duty of President LINCOLN and those who sit in his Cabinet to select, not the men who are most eager for any particular office, but those for whose services the particular office may seem to call.

More especially should this be the case in choosing our representatives at foreign courts, where men of talent, address and discreet firmness may be of the highest benefit to our affairs. For these positions, memorials and letters of recommendation—the usual machinery of political promotions—should be destitute of weight. Signatures to any paper, from a recommendation to the office of Collector of Port, down to a memorial asking for the pardon of a State Prison convict,—are, unhappily, only too easy of attainment. Even personal letters from men of weight are apt to be given rather from motives of friendship than under any conviction that the party recommended is the fittest, or even a fit man for the post to which he aspires.

Let President LINCOLN, therefore, in selecting our representatives for foreign countries, utterly discard from view all mere paper claims, urged upon his attention as rewards for party service. Badly as certain politicians may need office, the country needs still more to have the right men, and only the right men, selected; and until times have become more smooth again and of the ordinary jog-trot character, we hold that the behests of local machinery, or the requests of local managers, should not be allowed to influence any appointments, either domestic or foreign, partaking of a representative character. The President has shown in his selection of Cabinet officers a commendable readiness to assume the full responsibilities of his position; and we trust that a similar firmness may be displayed by him in his choice of the men who are to speak on behalf of the United States to the great Powers of Europe.

ARNOLD FINDS HIS EULOGIST.—Gen. TWIGGS must be gratified to learn that the Charleston *Mercury* can see nothing in his treacherous conduct to justify "the insane twaddle and vague denunciations of Northern fanatics." The secession organ even goes so far as to say, "the conduct of Gen. TWIGGS is unimpeachable—it is correct." This praise, coming from so high a source, is doubtless well calculated to allay the remorse of treason, and to stop the ears of the renegade, so defended, against the execrations of the world. "The conduct of Gen. ARNOLD is unimpeachable; it is correct;" so might have written the Tory journalist in the pay of GEORGE III., within a week after ARNOLD'S capture; but to the credit of the Tory Party be it said, that while they were anxious to use the treason of ARNOLD for the destruction of the Government whose commission he held, no Tory of them all was base enough to attempt either a justification of, or apology for the traitor.

In the comments of all honorable men of all sections on the infamous treachery of which TWIGGS has been guilty, the *Mercury* can only see "the impotent spite and treasonless abuse" of Abolition journalists, directed against "an officer of the United States army" who has pursued a "sensible and manly course" in surrendering to the enemies of the Union the forces placed under his command, as one of the Union's highest officers. Every word of censure breathed against the modern Arnold is "ludicrous," if we are to believe the *Mercury*; and while men of intelligence and principle the world over must be unanimous in regarding the traitor as worthy of dying a dog's death at the end of a halter, his admirers in the Charleston Press seem of opinion that a diamond cross of merit should be suspended from his button-hole.

What can be thought of the state of society and public morals, in which a crime uniting in itself all the most odious features of perjury and robbery, with probable murder, is thus held up as a thing to be admired and commended? Is not this but another development of the same utterly debauched public opinion, in the atmosphere of which a Floyd, a Thompson or a Cobb, can take pride in boasting of crimes, of which theft is one of the least considerable items? The whole tone of public morality amongst certain Secession orators and editors would seem to be laboring under a virulent and morbid derangement, paralyzing the natural functions, not only of conscience, but of worldly decency. They have lost all the mental perception enabling men in the ordinary condition to discriminate between virtue and infamy. They have been so utterly blinded by the false glare of secession, that when they turn away their sight from that absorbing light, it is impossible for their dazzled eye-balls to distinguish the blackness of treason, or pronounce rightly on any other colors or shapes submitted to their inspection. They are like the "Chourineur" in one of his sanguinary fits, as described by EUGENE SUE; blood is the only color they can see, and stabbing the only business in which they are eager to engage.

Not so Easy.

All the world has heard of the Southern darkey who thought that Northern shoes grew on trees; and the New-Orleans *Bee* must hold the same cheerful faith, if we may judge from its enormous credulity as to the facility with which manufactures are produced. With the *Bee*, to manufacture is apparently to simply wish that it may be done, and lo! it is—a little preparatory fertilization with capital being all that is required. We infer this from the fact that in a late number, after urging on the South the necessity of embarking its spare capital in manufacturing all it wants "in order to free ourselves from dependence on the North," it indulges in the following bit of air-castle architecture:

"Nor will much time or an immense amount of capital be needed to begin the good work. Articles of prime necessity, such as negro clothing, the coarser varieties of hats and shoes, and the ordinary implements of agriculture, building materials, etc., can be manufactured as readily, and probably as cheaply, at the South as elsewhere. Let proper inducements be held out, and the labor will be forthcoming. The under-fed and over-worked operatives of the North would flock hither in thousands, if tempted by fair wages and the prospect of permanent employment. At all events, the experiment has to be tried, unless we are content to vegetate in sluggishness forever, and the sooner the first active steps are taken, the earlier will the golden results be attained."

"You speak very much at your ease," said the frog. Did you ever happen, friend *Bee*, to read carefully through FLEISCHMANN'S, or WHITWORTH and WALLIS', or any other comprehensive works on American "manufactures?" Did it never strike you that the word embraces almost the sum total of all human genius and science in its practical results? Don't you happen to know that the simplest manufacture has cost centuries on centuries of tradition and toil, and that the talent to make it has become almost a matter of blood and hereditary transmission? The fact is, that the simple pursuits of agriculture have led you into thinking that all that is needed is to set a factory going, and that it will coatinue to grow like a plantation or a cotton plant. Don't believe it. Europe buys her *very best* agricultural implements from America. LOUIS NAPOLEON ordered a hundred of MCCORMICK'S reapers a year or two ago, and how can you expect to do better? Haul over the cargo of every Yankee sloop that crawls down the coast and you find half of it consisting of scythes, wooden pails, and a thousand notions which all Europe could not make for thrice the price—nay, which Europe has begun to buy largely from us, and which she would buy by the million dollars' worth if her provincial agriculture were not as a rule two centuries behind ours—just as her peasantry are in everything behind free Northern farmers. It's all very well to *say* manufacture. But you can't do it, you know.

And this brings us to those "under-fed and overworked operatives" of the North, which have figured so largely in your programmes from the speeches of JOHN RANDOLPH down to the editorial under dissection. Where are they? *We* don't know. And supposing, again, that they *are* here, and you attract them by paying, say as much again—and that you *must* do, since they can only live half the year in your yellow-fever lands—will not that *double* the price of the goods, since it is the *labor* which costs you far more than the pine and iron raw material? And above labor there is a still more formidable rival—machinery. The machinery of America, and the endless inventiveness of the Yankee, has in many things actually conquered the rivalry of cheap labor in Europe. Yes, and every year it conquers more, simply because *wages have of late years been very much raised abroad*. Will it please you, in fine, to show us how Europe can give you what it can't make, and that of the very goods which you most require, or how you expect to make what Europe cannot? How you could carry out even a prohibitory tariff with five thousand miles of frontier? How the operatives from the North are to be induced to seek a soil, where the bare word of any negro can put a halter around a man's neck?

In one thing you are certainly right, friend *Bee*—"the experiment has yet to be tried." It has, most decidedly. And you can have really no idea until you *have* tried, how uncommonly hard it is to make a Yankee axe or shovel, twist a scythe-handle or turn out any of those implements and building materials of which you talk so fluently. You ought to fly through a factory, just for once, *Bee*, to see into these things a little. It's very interesting, and may serve to open your eyes to the immense difference between agriculture and manufactures.

A BAD CUSTOMER.—The last grand "custom" of the King of Dahomey seems to have slightly shocked the nerves of English philanthropists, and, like the mild-mannered man of Yankee story, they really think that any one who could commit such *very* barbarous murders ought to be talked to. That is to say, a deputation of the African Aid Society waited recently upon Lord PALMERSTON, to urge that something be said to the benighted royal blackamoor on the bad moral effects of cutting one or two thousand throats, and hint that should it and slave-hunting be discontinued, a subsidy might be paid to compensate him for the loss of amusement and of property involved. And all of this would cost nothing, since it is believed that the amount required may be obtained by a corresponding deduction in the cost of the African squadron.

That is to say, after all, Great Britain can expend twenty millions of pounds on a Chinese war, but not two on punishing the *ne plus ultra* of human iniquity. The whole reliance of the slave-traders is on one or two savage monarchs who have reduced their diabolical business to a system, and carry it on with the aid of an army. If these men were, in plain parlance, effectually smashed, slavers would no longer be able to get a cargo with any certainty, and the whole state of affairs would be changed. This has long been understood, but has never been acted on—for the same reason, we presume, that vessels-of-war on the African Coast make no effort to *prevent* slavers from securing cargoes, but are very zealous, from prize-moneyed motives, of catching them *after* they are full. As for subsidizing the King, a more absurd suggestion was never made. He would take the money, thank his fetish for his luck, and go on slaving and murdering as of old. No—let Christendom unite in urging a vigorous crushing out of Dahomey monarchies, and the support of native chiefs who will encourage cotton-raising—as many are desirous of doing according to LIVINGSTONE—and we should see more than one of the world's worst evils remedied.

THE STREET-CLEANING CONTRACT.—When His Honor the Mayor announced in the first address of his present official term, that he would sign no measures passed by the Common Council until after having advertised them in the public journals, and allowed a due time to intervene for the reception of remonstrances from private citizens against their enactment, there was a general feeling of approbation amongst those not thoroughly acquainted with the general character of His Honor's promises, and a hope that in his new term he was going to turn over a new leaf and give us a *régime* of honesty.

Under this resolution adopted by the Mayor, we have seen resolutions or ordinances of the Common Council for the payment of bills in some cases less than $25, costing more than $150 for being advertised steadily for ten days in a large variety of papers. But at last we have been given an exception to this rule in the case of the famous street-cleaning contract made by the Common Council with Mr. ANDREW J. HACKLEY—His Honor, in this case, on the authority of the *Sunday Atlas*, not only abstaining from advertising the paper pending before him, but even remaining in his office until a late hour on the evening of the passage of the measure, in order to sign it before an injunction could be served upon him at the opening of the courts next morning.

As another step in this street-cleaning contract, it will be seen by our report, published elsewhere, that Mr. HACKLEY has surrendered to those Aldermen and Councilmen who voted in his favor, the appointment of the foremen and laborers to be employed under the contract in the various Districts represented by the friendly City Fathers. This privilege they also enjoyed under the City Inspector, so that no accession of patronage has been gained hereby, nor can we count this privilege as more than one of the inducements held out in Mr. HACKLEY'S interest. On the whole, however, there is, thus far, reason to hope that the contractor will give us cleaner streets than we have enjoyed for many years; and if he does this, the public may generously overlook many of the questionable points of strategy employed in obtaining the lucrative grant. Mr. HACKLEY is said to have entered into contracts elsewhere for furnishing so vast a quantity of manure, that he will need to scrape up and cart off all the dirt he can possibly collect from our streets and avenues, in order to fulfill this second engagement. His contract with the City will thus be doubly profitable to him; but so long as he rids us of the filth and nastiness we have recently been made to endure, no good citizen will grumble should Mr. HACKLEY'S profits make him a millionaire within a year.

RECEPTION OF THE INAUGURAL.—The feverish anxiety which pervaded this City yesterday to see the Inaugural, exceeded anything of the kind we have ever seen. Business of almost every kind seemed for the moment to stand still, and scarcely anything was talked of through the town but the forthcoming document.

There was considerable delay in its transmission, so that it was not until 4 o'clock that it made its appearance in extras from the TIMES and other newspaper offices. Thousands upon thousands were waiting eagerly for them, and probably not less than a hundred thousand were sold during the afternoon. So far as we had an opportunity of observing, the impression made by it was very favorable. It was universally regarded as a document of precisely the right stamp,—firm in support of the Government, and highly conciliatory towards all who have been led to entertain unjust and unfounded apprehensions of the character and purposes of the incoming Administration.

☞ The Inaugural will put a check on much of the absurd expectations which have been entertained by ambitious individuals, of *ruling* Mr. LINCOLN and making him subordinate to personal and factious objects. It is generally conceded now that he is not only quite competent, but very much disposed, to do his own thinking, and to act upon the results of his own reflections.

Gen. Twiggs and Texas.

In San Antonio the United States have an arsenal and a large supply of ordnance and ordnance stores. These, by the act of Gen. TWIGGS, have been turned over to Texas Commissioners, and not to superior forces. In San Antonio were 44 cannon and howitzers of different caliber; 1,900 muskets, rifles and Sharp's carbines; 400 Colt's pistols; two magazines full of ammunition, containing 1,500,000 ball cartridges, and 5,500 pounds powder in kegs, &c. There was a magazine full of ammunition at Fort Brown, another at Fort Duncan, and another at Fort Clark; and there were cannon at forts Brown, Duncan and Clark.

There were about forty companies stationed for the protection of Texas along the Rio Grande to El Paso, and on the northwestern posts. About eighteen posts in all. At these posts there were about 100 transportation wagons and 650 mules, and at the dépôt in San Antonio there were about 200 wagons and 800 mules.

There was no necessity for turning over to Texas any property at all, until he had received orders from Washington. Texas had no troops to compel the surrender of one single post, and what is more, a majority of the population in San Antonio and the vicinity of the troops, are not probably in favor of secession. There was in this case not even the pretext that he was threatened with an attack; and if he was he had four companies of infantry in San Antonio, a force ample to repel any attack from Texas. All the other posts were in localities remote from population, where it would take a military force from Galveston twenty days to reach them, if they should have the hardihood to attempt it. It is humiliating to find a General in the United States Army, sworn to support the Constitution and laws, laying down his arms in this treasonable way. He had not even the excuse that he was surrounded by superior forces, and did not wish to shed the blood of his fellow-citizens.

It is perfectly practicable for Texas to remain in the Union, even if all the Cotton States remain out. Texas is a stock country, makes but little sugar and cotton, and has not raised a crop of corn for the last three years. It has an easy communication by water with the whole world and with the Northern States, and the Pacific, outside of the Cotton States. If she goes out of the Union it will put her back fifty years in the march of progress.

UNION.

GREAT FIRE ON LONG ISLAND.

Several Houses and a Large Tract of Woodland Destroyed.

The owners of woodlands on Long Island seem to be peculiarly unfortunate. The woodlands there have been burned over and over again, and generally about the time the trees became of the most value. On Friday last the residences of Mrs. FAULKNER and Mr. RAVELIE, on the Post-road, near Ronkonkoma Lake, were totally destroyed by fire—loss about $1,800.

On the same day, while CHARLES BIGGS was burning brush on the lands of Mr. CHARLES WARNER, near the same place, the fire communicated to the wood adjoining, and spread over a district comprising one mile in width and about seven miles in length, destroying everything in its passage. The damage is very large. Among those known to have been heavy losers, when our correspondent left, were: Mr. CHAS. WARNER, 30 acres of wood and fencing; JOHN CAREY, 176 acres ditto; GEORGE RAYNOR, 200 acres ditto; JOSEPH NEWTON, 110 acres ditto. The total loss cannot be accurately estimated at present, but it is quite large.

CLOSING SCENES IN CONGRESS.

The Sunday Night Session of the Senate.

Passage of the Joint Resolution Providing for an Amendment of the Constitution.

SENATE.

SUNDAY NIGHT'S PROCEEDINGS CONCLUDED.

The discussion on the House joint resolution to amend the Constitution was continued some time between Messrs. MASON, DOUGLAS and PUGH.

Mr. MORRILL said he had been unconcerned for the last hour in the discussion going on, but when the Hon. Senator from Illinois shakes his head in this quarter I have a right to object. We are standing at the end of six years' terrible agitation, and all comes from this trifling administration of bread pills, and is to end now in a dissolution of the Union, and yet gentlemen propose to go on in the same practice. A new policy began six years ago on the Slavery question. The Southern States united upon it because Democratic, and seven of those States are out of the Union; and gentlemen stand and wrangle and threaten exposure to the country if we don't swallow most of these new nostrums. This policy began in 1854 and culminated in 1861, taking six States out of the Union; and we, on this side of the chamber, are to be charged with a dissolution of the Union. But what have these Senators, or those they represent, done? No body of men at the North believes that Congress have a right to interfere, and yet we are called upon to do what nobody believes we can do. No party in the North entertain any purpose of a crusade against Slavery in the States. He referred to the speech of the Senator from Kentucky, who says the whole difficulty was in regard to the Territory of New-Mexico. If that be so then there is really no difficulty. But here is a proposition to amend the Constitution, and which is to incorporate into that instrument a recognition of Slavery, and it is that against which Senators protest. He referred to the fact that Virginia sent an ultimatum, and then armed herself for the purpose of armed intervention between the Government and the States in rebellion, and argued that under such circumstances Senators ought not to present propositions here for our acceptance. He contended that the attitude of Virginia was an act of menace.

Mr. WADE said he had once stated his position, and he had to say he was of the same opinion. He said he had heard of revolution, but the present one was an extraordinary one. It was rebellion against the best Government in the world. Nothing in the world ever instituted such rebellion, except the accursed institution which they now sought to extend. He contended that the progress of the revolution is to assert an accursed despotism, and nothing makes the principles of the Free States stand out so clearly as the fact that they are leaving us because despotism cannot exist in our midst. You complain of us that we have a free Press and free speech, and love Liberty too well. The difficulty is that you can't exert a despotism in the Free States of the North. The remedy for the evil is not in paper resolutions, when you talk of going out of the Union and coming back and reconstructing it. If you reconstruct it on a basis so as to harmonize and uphold your system, you must first reconstruct the throne of God, and change the human mind. He claimed that the complaints against the Republicans were all unjust and unfounded, and that secession amounts simply to the assertion that the States have a right to make war on the General Government, but that the General Government has not the right to defend herself. If the doctrine be true, Florida, which was bought for purposes of the defence of the country, may join herself to a foreign country and turn our guns against us. And how long is it since gentlemen stood up here and asserted the Monroe doctrine! Oh! ghost of Gen. JACKSON, what would you think of modern Democrats? A State could also secede and turn her guns against her own country. A government founded on such principle is no government at all. He proceeded to argue that all the trouble has grown out of the repeal of the old compromise, and now brought the Union to the verge of dissolution and destruction. He said the history of all compromises was full of disaster and ruin, yet we are asked to take still another, worse than all the rest. The remedy is in the good old Constitution made by our fathers. He would stand by that Constitution, and saw no place where it needed amendment. Nobody intended to interfere with institutions in the States, and no party intended to do it, yet we are asked to give new guarantees; but he believed the South would despise the men who allowed guarantees to be wrung from them in such a way. We must come back to the old ark of safety—the Constitution—and to the old constructions. The proposed compromises amount to nothing, but the bread pill was not disposed to admit the recognition of Slavery. If we carry this resolution it will keep up agitation, excitement and irritation. The Republican Party was the only one which was upholding the ark of American liberty; all others were attempting to strike it down. Let us act like men. Many nations are looking to see how the great struggle shall be decided. On Senators is the risk of carrying through the doctrines of our fathers, and live or die, he would stand by them.

Mr. FOOTE offered a resolution of thanks to the Vice-President for the impartial, honorable and effective manner in which he has discharged the duties of his office, which was agreed to unanimously.

Mr. GWIN made a personal explanation in regard to the Overland Mail.

Mr. WIGFALL said he thought that this was positively the last time that he should appear on these boards, but it was chargeable to the Senator from Ohio. He was astonished to hear that Senator charge the Democratic Party with disunion, and he quoted from a speech made by him in 1855, when he said that "there was no freedom at the South for the white or the black man, and he thought there was no Union, and he was for no Union, or else a Union for freedom." So it seemed that the Senator from Ohio was the real author of the irrepressible conflict. If any class of people more than another were responsible for the destruction of the Union, it was the professed Union-saver. He then proceeded to speak at length, and referring to the insult to the flag, said that it was not the flag of his country.

Mr. DOOLITTLE rose to a point of order, and asked if the Senator from Texas really was a foreigner, whether he had any right to speak as a Senator of the United States.

Mr. WIGFALL—If the Senate will not call my name from the roll and will acknowledge the secession of my State, then I will stop, but so long as his name was called here he should continue.

Mr. PUGH said he wanted a test vote, and therefore moved to lay the whole subject on the table. He wanted to stop discussion.

A vote was then taken on the amendment, which was lost by yeas 14, nays 25. Messrs. Bigler, Douglas, Crittenden, Johnson of Tennessee, Latham, Rice and Sebastian voting with the Republicans against it.

Mr. BINGHAM then offered an amendment, which is the Clark amendment.

The amendment was lost by Yeas, 13; Nays, 24; Messrs. ANTHONY, BAKER, DIXON, FOSTER, HARLAN and TEN EYCK voting in the negative.

Mr. GRIMES offered as an amendment the substitute offered by Mr. SEWARD. Lost by Yeas, 14; Nays, 25; Messrs. ANTHONY, BAKER, DURKEE, FOSTER, TEN EYCK and WADE voting in the negative.

Mr. JOHNSON, of Arkansas, offered as an amendment the proposition of the Peace Conference. Lost by Yeas, 3; Nays, 24.

Messrs. FOOTE, NICHOLSON and PUGH voted in the affirmative.

The question was then taken on the original resolution, as it came from the House.

The following was the vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Anthony, Baker, Bigler, Bright, Crittenden, Dixon, Douglas, Foster, Grimes, Gwin, Harlan, Hunter, Johnson, of Tennessee, Kennedy, Latham, Mason, Morrill, Nicholson, Polk, Pugh, Rice, Sebastian, Ten Eyck, Thompson—24.

NAYS—Messrs. Bingham, Chandler, Clark, Doolittle, Durkee, Foote, King, Sumner, Trumbull, Wade, Wilkinson, Wilson—12.

President POLK was in the chair, and decided that it was carried, two-thirds having voted in the affirmative.

5:20 A. M.—Mr. TRUMBULL appealed from the decision of the Chair, on the ground that it required two-thirds of the whole vote of the Senate.

The decision was sustained—Yeas, 33; Nays, 1.

Messrs. WADE and MASON moved to take up the Crittenden resolutions. Agreed to.

The question was then on Mr. CLARK'S amendment, which was disagreed to by Yeas, 15; Nays, 22.

Mr. CRITTENDEN then moved to substitute the resolutions of the Peace Conference.

Motion lost by Yeas, 7; Nays, 28.

The question was then on the adoption of the Crittenden Compromise resolutions. Lost by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Bayard, Bigler, Bright, Crittenden, Douglas, Gwin, Hunter, Johnson of Tennessee, Kennedy, Lane, Latham, Mason, Nicholson, Polk, Pugh, Rice, Sebastian, Thomson and Wigfall—19.

NAYS—Messrs. Anthony, Bingham, Chandler, Clark, Dixon, Doolittle, Durkee, Fessenden, Foote, Foster, Grimes, Harlan, King, Morrill, Sumner, Ten Eyck, Trumbull, Wade, Wilkinson and Wilson—20.

Mr. BRIGHT moved an Executive session. Lost.

At 7 A. M. the Senate took a recess till 10 o'clock.

MONDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

WASHINGTON, Monday, March 4.

The Senate reassembled at 10 o'clock. The President called the Senate to order. A large number of enrolled bills were announced signed.

The joint resolution to correct certain clerical errors in the Tariff bill was passed.

Several reports were made, and the bill to incorporate the Metropolitan Gas Light Company was taken up and debated, Mr. BRIGHT opposing its passage.

At 11½ o'clock a message was received from the House that having finished business it was ready to adjourn.

Mr. BRIGHT proceeded.

Mr. CLARK said it was a struggle of an overgrown company to see how powerful it could get. The Senate has come here to talk a bill down at the close of the session.

Twelve o'clock arrived; the Vice-President called

the Senate to order, and the proceedings took place which are noted elsewhere.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, March 4.

The House reassembled at 10 o'clock. No persons whatever were in the galleries, except the Reporters; spectators having been formally excluded by direction of the Committee of Arrangements.

Mr. ANDERSON, of Kentucky, moved to take up the Old Soldiers' Pension bill.

Fifty, or more, members here strove to gain a recognition from the Speaker.

Motions were humorously made to "clear the galleries."

Much miscellaneous business of no particular importance was disposed of with the usual noisy accompaniments.

The reports of the Committees of Conference were made and acted upon. The proceedings were occasionally interrupted by the reception of messages from the Senate, and the announcement by the Private Secretary, Mr. GLOSSBRENNER, that the President had signed certain bills.

The report of the Committee of Conference on the bill amendatory of the Patent laws was adopted.

Almost every member had a proposition or bill to pass. The struggle for the floor was intensely exciting. Questions of order were now and then raised.

Mr. HUTCHINS, raising his voice above the din said this being a deliberative body they might know what was going on.

A VOICE—"You mistake, this is not a deliberative body." [Cries of "Good."]

A motion was moved to clear the galleries. [Laughter.]

As heretofore stated the visitor's galleries were entirely empty.

At 11½ o'clock, a motion to adjourn was negatived—Yeas 46, against 117.

Some unimportant business was transacted, and various trifling matters were urged.

Several voices, "adjourn," amid the confusion.

Mr. SHERMAN, from the Select Committee appointed to wait on the President, said they had performed that duty, and that the President had informed them he had submitted his last official communication to the House.

A motion was here made to adjourn, when the Speaker rose amid marked silence, and delivered the following address:

THE SPEAKER'S ADDRESS.

GENTLEMEN OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES: We have now arrived at the close of the Thirty-sixth Congress. During its progress scenes of an extraordinary character have been witnessed. Several States have seceded, and all their members, with one exception, left this Hall. No lover of his country can witness such an exhibition without feelings of the deepest anxiety. As your presiding officer, I have not felt it my duty to deviate from the established practice by entering into discussion on the floor. Indeed, the demands upon the time of the Chair are sufficient in its view without, and it is wise that the Speaker should not be entangled in the conflicts of debate. You will permit me, therefore, before parting, to say publicly, what is well known to many if not all of you, that I have ever been, and am now, and I trust ever shall remain a devoted friend of the Union of the States, and favorable to any just and liberal Compromise. The report of the Committee of Thirty-three of this House met my cordial approval, and I have never hesitated to declare my belief that a Convention of all the States to consider actual or supposed grievances was the proper and most available remedy. As a member of the Union, I declare my conviction that no tenable ground has been assigned for a dissolution of the ties which bind every American citizen to his country, and impartial history will so decide. My confidence in the American people is such that I believe no just complaint can exist long without a redress at their hands. There is always a remedy in the Union. With this view I still declare my willingness to join in measures of compromise. I would do so because of the ancient ties that have bound us together under the institution framed by our fathers, and under a Constitution signed by the immortal WASHINGTON. I would do so, for the national honor is committed to the experiment of free institutions. I would do so for the love I bear for my countrymen in all parts of our beloved land, and especially so for the sake of that noble band of patriots in the Border Southern States who, against great opposition, have stood firm like rocks in the ocean for the peace and perpetuity of the Union. But, gentlemen I may not further dwell on these general subjects. For the discharge of the duties of this station to which I was called by your kindness, I can only say it has been my purpose to do all in my power to promote your comfort as members, to deal impartially with all, and to advance the best interests of the country. So far as any success has attended my administration in the Chair, it is to be ascribed very much to the kindness and forbearance of the members of the House. I claim for myself only the merit of good intention and honest purposes. The resolutions you have been pleased to adopt is truly gratifying, and will be among my most agreeable recollection of this place. I thank you, gentlemen, for this mark of your approbation. I could not fail to remark that this resolution was presented by the oldest member of the House, by whom I was sworn into office, and one whose elevated character is acknowledged by us all. I believe no former speaker ever received more kindness at the hands of the House than has fallen to my lot. Amid all the conflicts of opinion on questions continually arising, you have never overruled any decision I have made. I do not infer from this that I was always right, but I do infer that if wrong, the House believed it was through misapprehension and not by design, and that it was your magnanimity which led you to sustain the Chair. You will permit me, I hope, to say here that I am under great obligations to the officers of this House for their assistance and devotion to my comfort. I return them all my very warmest thanks. And now, gentlemen and friends, it only remains that I take my leave of you. The parting hour is an honest hour. When I first came among you, I declared myself a national man. I am so still, and trust I shall ever remain so. Often in my retired moments, I shall think of you, and the many scenes through which we have passed. My prayer to Heaven for you is that you may have that blessing which cometh from above, and that the Great Ruler of Nations, in whose hands are the destinies of us all, may restore peace to our country, bring order out of confusion, and union to the present distracted elements. Gentlemen, I now bid you an affectionate farewell.

Mr. PENNINGTON was frequently applauded during the delivery of the address, which he concluded by announcing the adjournment of the House *sine die*.

Much good humor prevailed, the usual farewells were spoken, and the members separated.

NEW-YORK STATE LEGISLATURE.

ALBANY, Monday, March 4.

The House met with a bare quorum present.

The Governor returned, with his veto, the bill for the erection of a bridge over the Alleghany River. The veto was sustained and the bill lost.

On motion of Mr. BENEDICT, the inaugural of President LINCOLN was read by the Clerk from the desk, and the reading was followed by applause from the House and lobbies.

Mr. MCDERMOTT, by consent, introduced a bill to incorporate the New-York and Brooklyn Association for the protection of strangers and citizens, making the fourth or fifth bill for a similar purpose introduced this session.

The bill to authorize the Long Island and Brooklyn Railroad Company to use rails fifty pounds to the lineal yard was reported favorably.

Mr. MAY reported adversely on the bill to regulate the rate of milk-freight on the Harlem and New-York and Erie Railroads, and the report was agreed to.

Another bill for the same object is before a Select Committee.

Mr. HARDY introduced a bill, placing the Free Academy of the City of New-York, under a Board of Trustees.

Mr. BIRDSALL reported favorably the bill to amend the New-York Unsafe Building act.

Mr. NESBITT introduced a bill to repeal the act to widen and improve Bushwick-avenue, Brooklyn.

Mr. FISH introduced a bill to provide for the payment of the interest on money by the State for repairs of the canals.

Pardon of Vondersmith, the Forger.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, March 4.

Judge VONDERSMITH, of Lancaster, has been pardoned by President BUCHANAN, and was liberated from the Eastern Penitentiary this morning. He was sentenced to twenty years' imprisonment, and to pay a fine of $20,000. He had served some nineteen months. The fine is remitted by the pardon. His crime was forging applications for land warrants.

Supposed Murder in Newark.

NEWARK, Monday, March 4.

ANN CARTTON, living at No. 44 Monroe-street, 35 years of age, was found dead in bed at midnight, with marks of violence. A row was there last night. The parties are under arrest, and the Coroner's inquest is progressing.

Shipments for Tennessee.

SAVANNAH, Saturday, March 2.

It has been decided here that all goods shipped *via* this port for Tennessee must pay duties here, as Tennessee is not one of the Southern Confederacy, unless the goods were purchased before Feb. 28, and loaded in the vessel before March 14.

Non-Arrival of the Australasian.

SANDY-HOOK, Monday, March 4—Midnight.

There are no signs of the *Australasian*, now fully due. Wind W. S. W. Moderate. Weather clear.

CITY AND COUNTY AFFAIRS.

THE STREETS TO BE CLEANED.

ARRANGEMENTS OF THE NEW CONTRACTOR—THE ALDERMEN TO APPOINT THE FOREMEN, &C.

While the Presidential Inauguration was going on at Washington, yesterday, another inauguration, probably none the less important to the City of New-York, was taking place here at home—the inauguration of the new street cleaning *régime*. Unfortunately for us, however, the *simile* ends with the common title, for, while the Washington inaugural was characterized by firmness, promptness, and every indication of a due regard for duty, the New-York inauguration was characterized by a very suspicious circumstance. To drop the fanciful and assume the fact, it may be briefly stated that the new street-cleaning contractor commenced operations by notifying certain Aldermen that they could appoint the foremen of the different Ward gangs, and likewise some of the sweepers. Now it is not possible that these appointments were given to the Aldermen as a partial return for their votes for the confirmation of Mr. HACKLEY'S contract. It could not be so, because Alderman BRADY told the TIMES' Reporter that he did not ask HACKLEY for the appointments, and that HACKLEY voluntarily told him he might have them. It is therefore a slander to suppose that this bit of patronage is part payment to the City Fathers for overslaughing the bidder whose figures were only half a million less. Our Aldermen are well known to be above all such influences.

Mr. HACKLEY has thus organized his forces in the First, Second, Third, Sixth, Seventh, Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh, Sixteenth, Seventeenth, and Eighteenth Wards, and after one o'clock commenced work in the First, Second, Third, Sixth, Seventh, Eleventh, Seventeenth and Eighteenth.

It was a strange spectacle for New-York—a fact stranger than fiction. The people stood and gazed at the unwonted sight as they would at a railroad train shooting up like a rocket, or the City Hall walking down Broadway, or at BARNUM refusing to open the Museum, or Mayor WOOD parading with the Wide-Awakes. The people were surprised as they would have been at the *Herald* telling the truth, or Maj. ANDERSON surrendering, or anything unusual, uncommon, unique, or inexplicable.

To-day Mr. HACKLEY'S men will be in full blast—at least in the afternoon—all over the City, so that ere another Sabbath, New-York, donning her Spring dress in early March, shall be cleaner than was ever known before since the reign of AGULARIUS, which was the rain of dirt.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

PRESENTATION OF A BANNER AND REGALIAS TO A NEW-YORK IRISH PROTESTANT LODGE.—Last evening an interesting ceremony took place in the large hall of the Cooper Institute, the occasion being the presentation of a banner and regalias to the New-York Lodge No. 3, A. P. A. This association is of recent origin, and is composed mainly of Irish Protestants. It was organized Jan. 14, 1857. The exercises last evening were opened with prayer by Rev. T. WALSH, after which an address was delivered by the Chairman, J. NICHOLSON, Esq. The banner, bearing an appropriate inscription, was presented by Mr. C. B. COTTON, and received in behalf of the Lodge by J. MCKINLEY. Addresses were subsequently delivered by Rev. J. BRASH, Rev. J. S. INSKIP and Rev. J. DOWLING. The large hall was crowded, and many ladies were among the audience. The Washington Brass Band played national airs, and the whole meeting was one of unusual *éclat*.

THE MASONIC BALL AT IRVING HALL.—The brethren of the mystic mazes, last evening, plunged into those of the dance. It was the fifteenth annual ball of the Masons of New-York, in aid of the Hall and Asylum fund, and took place at Irving Hall. There the members of the fraternity and their fair friends assembled in force, and there they danced till it was almost daylight. It was a very delightful reunion.

Arrivals in the City.

Hon. John Stryker of Rome, N. Y., C. Van Benthuysen of Albany, T. W. Pierce of Boston, Col. Isaac V. Baker of Troy, A. Wing of Albany, S. W. Dauchey of Troy, Mrs. Gov. Robinson of Kansas, J. Craig of Illinois, and J. W. Bissell of St. Louis, are at the Astor House.

Hon. J. H. Reynolds and H. A. Allen of Albany, Hon. William Kelley of Rhinebeck, S. Downer of Boston, and W. Canfield of New-Milford, are at the Saint Nicholas Hotel.

Mr. Hathaway of Port Owen, J. H. Connor of Canada West, G. E. Starkweather of Milwaukee, T. A. Harris of Baltimore, J. D. Headly of California, and W. E. Robinson of Arkansas, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

T. O. C. Darley and lady of Delaware, S. S. Rice of Philadelphia, and T. W. Ledyard and lady, are at the Brevoort House.

Judge Miller of Rochester, S. H. Walley, lady and daughter of Boston, G. W. Anderson of Louisville, Ky., and J. A. Bancroft of Amherst, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

G. Shaefer, U. S. A., from Boston, C. Beltzens of Boston, and Madame Berg of Philadelphia, are at the Hotel Diez.

[Advertisement.]

PINE APPLE DRESSES AND SUMMER WASH SILKS.

Ladies desiring to procure one of the handsomest and most useful Summer Dresses in use, can have a CHOICE VARIETY to select from, provided they call soon at

FOUNTAIN'S INDIA STORE, NO. 653 BROADWAY.

N. B.—Constantly on hand many scarce and desirable articles.

[Advertisement.]

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., Editor of the *Scalpel*, attends exclusively to operative surgery, and the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera. Rupture, hæmorrhoids, fistula and concealed abscess of the rectum, are cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 8 to 9 A. M., 1 to 3 and 7 to 9 P. M., at No. 42 Fifth-avenue

[Advertisement.]

Coughs and colds positively cured in a single night By rubbing HOLLOWAY'S celebrated Balsamic Ointment vigorously over the chest and throat at bed time, all symptoms of coughs, colds, &c., will have disappeared before morning. Price 25 cents per pot.

[Advertisement.]

President LINCOLN'S Inaugural and BARNUM'S novelties are the only topics of conversation to-day. The Museum will be crowded with visitors to see these living wonders, and enjoy the drama of the "Woman in White" this afternoon and evening.

[Advertisement.]

SUNSHINE NOW AND AHEAD.—KNOX'S Spring Hat is now ready for his customers. Call and see it at No. 213 Broadway, corner of Fulton-street.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Cahawba, from New-Orleans and Havana.—Mrs. J. R. Watt and child, Mrs. J. Kelly and child, Mrs. A. Gilmore and child, Mrs. Bradley and child, Mrs. E. Easton, Madame Chapues. M. A. Nolan, J. Fries, A. Barnhard, T. E. Penerley, F. Cazenane, W. Schryber, J. H. Cohn, C. Butters, W. Fellows and servant, G. D. Underhill, A. Hungerbuhler, Jose Mass, E. Mourgus, A. Goessman, G. A. Rosenberg, T. Hewera, L. Groselande, J. A. G Comstock, R. de Verona, S. Rubio G. F. Adams and lady Ed. Burr, N. Browning and lady, D. B Cobb, E. S. Norris, A. Deste, J. Macdonald, G. B. Lawrence and three sons, J. Smith, J. L. Whipple, J. Galves, J. Castano. Mrs. J. West and child, F. Azoy and 2 servants.

In steamship Huntsville, from Savannah—William Davis, G. W. Davis, Thomas Dyer, Isaac Moore, and 25 in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 6 29 | Sun sets..... 5 55 | Moon rises.. 2 55
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook. 2 03 | Gov. Island.. 3 52 | Hell Gate.... 5 14

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....MONDAY, March 4.

Cleared.

Ships J. R. Keeler, Delano, London, E. E. Morgan & Wiley; Ocean Steed. Cox, Havre, Boyd & Hincken: A. Bonninger, Hashagen, Baltimore, C. Luling; Underwriter, Roberts, Liverpool, C. Carow; Maria, Clark, St. Jago, J. & F. A. R Webster; Free Trade, Stoner, London, R. P. Buck & Co.

Barks Orion, (Nor,) Bach. Cork and a market, A. Wendt & Co.; E. C. Starr, Fairchild, Havre, Boyd & Hincken; Tyrian, Wilson, Dublin, Rogers & Rich.

Brigs Ocean Traveler, Sargent, Nuevitas, T. Owen & Son; Col. Fenniman, Goffin, Cienfuegos, Brett, Son & Co.

Schooners W. C. Mershon, Cole, Savannah, McCready, Mott & Co.; F. A. Heath, ——, Bucksville, Walsh, Carver & Chase; Mercy Taylor, Crowell, Philadelphia, James Band; G. A. Davis, Davis, Bristol, master; J. G. Welden, Smith, Philadelphia, J. W. McKee; Lydia Ann, Weaver, Petersburgh. Van Brunt & Slaght; M Mankin, Beers, Boston, Dayton & Co.; Commodore Kearney, Loring, Boston, S. W. Lewis & Co; Manhassett, Ward, Charleston, Wallace, Sherwood & Co.; Mazeppa, Davis, Aux Cayes, Miller & Houghton.

Sloops Oregon, Rhodes, Providence, master; America, ——, Bristol, master.

Arrived.

Steamship Cahawba, Smith, New-Orleans Feb. 24, an Havana 27th, with mdse and passengers to Livingston, Crocheron & Co. Feb. 26, at 6 P. M., 70 miles N. W. of Havana, spoke schr. Waterbury, of and for New-York, with loss of head of foremast and maintopmast; did not require assistance. Feb. 28 at 5 P. M., 30 miles N. of Cape Florida, signalized an Am. bark, showing O. L. & A. Ferris' signal, bound N.

Steamship James Adger, Phillips, Charleston, with mdse. and passengers to Spofford, Tileston & Co.

Steamship Huntsville, Post, Savannah, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamer Ellen S. Terry, Chapin, Essex, Conn., with mdse. to master.

Ship Compromise, Zerega, Liverpool Jan. 5 with mdse. to Zerega & Co. Put into Fayal Jan. 30 for water and sid. from thence Feb. 2. Feb. 27 spoke brig Alice M. Webb, from Palermo for New-York, 60 ds. out, short of provisions

Bark Isabel, (Br., of Scarboro,) Hewson, Rio Janeiro Jan. 4, with coffee to master. Jan. 11, lat 24 22 S., lon. 36 27, exchanged signals with Br. bark Record, from Port au-Platte for London, 25 ds. out. Jan. 29, lat. —, lon. 32 29, spoke bark Georgianna Greenfield, of and fm. Swansea, for Coquimbo, 42 ds. out. Feb. 24, lat 31 59, lon, 69 40, spoke schr. "Franklin," of Boston, bound S.

Bark Florence, (Br., of Windsor, N. S.) Foye, Malaga Jan. 10, and passed Gibraltar 11th, with lead and liquorice root to Gomez, Wallis & Co.

Brig Laura, (Br., of St Andrews, N. B.,) Langthorne, Black River, Jam., Feb. 16, with logwood, pimento, &c., to Brett, Son & Co.

Brig J. W. Woodruff, (of Machiasport,) Robinson, Trinidad, Cuba, 17 ds., with sugar and melado to F. Talbot.

Brig Itasca, (of Orrington,) Mitchell, Nuevitas Feb. 20, with sugar and melado to R. P. Buck & Co.

Bark Egle, (Ital.) Serparti, Messina 51 ds., and Gibraltar 29 ds, with mdse. to Draper & Devlin.

Bark Pride of the Sea, Wrann, Zaza Feb. 17, with sugar, &c., to master. Off Zaza, spoke Br. schr. Tigress, hence.

Brig Baltimore, Potter, Port-au-Prince Feb. 18, via Miragoane 22d with coffee, &c., to Becker & Graves.

Brig Caprillo, (Span.,) Bennett Matanzas Feb. 13, with sugar, &c., to Rivera & Hall.

Brig Tasso, (Ital.,) Cacace, Palermo 83 ds., with fruit to order.

Schr. Lewis Chester, Somers, Wilmington, N. C., 6 ds., with naval stores to Stoddard & Clark.

Schr. M. E Parmele Goskill, Washington, N. C., 3 ds., with cotton and naval stores

Schr. Northwester, Hellier, Fortune Bay, N. F., via Gloucester 4 ds. with fish to master.

WIND—Sunset, W.

Below.

Brig Angeline Avery, 16 ds. from Point Judas.—By pilot boat Jane.

Also, 1 brig, unknown.

Sailed.

Ships James R. Keeler, for London; Isaac Webb, and Manhattan, for Liverpool; Arnold Boninger, (Russ.,) for Baltimore. Bark Morning Star, for St. Jago.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, March 4—Arr. steamship Joseph Whitney, from Baltimore; brigs Orello, Palermo; Northern Belle, from Messina; Evergreen, from Cienfuegos; schrs. Tilly, Jennie Morton, and J. J. Spencer, from Mobile; East Wind, Jeremie, and Geo. Davis, from Savannah.

Miscellaneous.

LOSS OF BRIG ADELINE SPRAGUE, OF BOSTON.—The ship Compromise, Capt. Zerega, from Liverpool, via Fayal, brings home the officers and crew of brig Adeline Sprague, of Boston, lost at Terceira, one of the Windward Islands, about Jan. 28, during a heavy gale from S. W. She was from Madeira for Terceira, to load fruit for New-York. During a heavy gale, she dragged ashore, and became a total wreck; crew all saved. The Captain had left in the steamer for England. The A. S. was built in 1864 and rated A2. Capt. Zerega also reports the loss of a number of other vessels in the same gale, all English and Portuguese. At St. Michael's, the gale was also very severe. A large number of vessels lost, but no Americans.

STEAMSHIP ASHORE, &c.—The bark Baltimore, from Port-au-Prince, reports: Feb 23, spoke brig Nahant, at anchor at the west end of Fortune Island; had been out, and returned on account of heavy gales. March 3, at 9 A. M., passed Little Egg Harbor, and saw a steamship ashore 1¾ miles N. of the Light-house; had steam up, union down, and heading on the beach. On her stern was a spread eagle; had one pipe; was a screw.

BURLINGTON, March 4.—The steamship Mount Vernon, Layfield, from New-York, for Washington, D. C., is ashore at Old Inlet Bar. She lies easy. (By telegraph.) Capt Merritt Underwriter's Agent, in the wrecking schr John G. Roach, has gone to her assistance.

SHERBROOK, St. Mary's Feb. 21—Schr. Narragansett, of Gloucester, was totally wrecked at the mouth of the harbor on the 13th. Crew saved; wreck and materials sold for the benefit of all concerned.

Foreign Ports.

At Miragoane Feb. 22, brig Water Witch, for New-York in 6 ds; schrs. Honduras, for Boston in 10 ds.; Fearless, for Boston same day.

At Nuevitas Feb. 20, brigs Anita Owen, for New-York, ldg; Mary Capen, do, do; Andrew Peters, do, do.

At Port-au-Prince Feb. 18, bark William, for Carthagena, unc. where for; would sail in 10 ds.; brigs King Brothers, for New-York in 8 ds; Hannah McEwen, do., 16 ds.; Monticello, from Boston, to load at St. Mark's; Pride of the Wave, Simpson, for Boston in 10 ds.; Delhi, for Philadelphia in 10 ds; Amor, for New-York in 12 ds.; schrs. Kesbeak, Long, do., 10 ds.; Empire, do., 10 ds.; Emma V. Cook, do., 8 ds.; brig Kaloolah, fm Mobile.

At Zaza Feb. 17, bark Clarissa Pettigrew, for New-York, ldg.

At Black River, Jam., Feb. 16, bark Dacotah, Bessie, ldg, for Falmouth, Eng.; brig Andover, Nickerson, for New-York in 4 ds. Sld., 4th Br. bark Valetta, McGonigle, for Falmouth, for orders; schr. Joseph Grice, Snow, do., do.

Trusses—RADICAL CURE OF HERNIA OR RUPTURE.—Dr. S. N. MARSH, of the well-known house of MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor-House, opposite St. Paul's Church, devotes special attention to the surgical adaptation of his Radical Cure Truss. Also, a large assortment of silk and Lisle thread elastic Stockings, for varicose veins; Female-supporters, Shoulder-braces, improved Suspensory Bandages, and instruments for physical deformities. A lady in attendance.

Batchelor's Hair Dye produces a perfectly natural black or brown; no staining the skin or injury to the hair; the ill effects of bad dyes removed; the hair invigorated for life by using this dye. Factory, No. 81 Barclay-st. Sold and privately applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Dyspepsia Cured by Dr. Gifford's Homœopathic Remedy, as thousands can testify who have used it. Price 25 cents per box.
PHILIP LEE, No. 562 Broadway.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines—At reduced prices, with Glass Cloth-Presser, improved Loop-Check, new style Hemmer, Binder, Corder, &c.
Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Barry's Tricopherous is the best and cheapest article for DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING AND RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists.

Artificial Limbs.
A. A. MARKS, No. 307 Broadway, New-York, makes the best in the world at reduced prices and with additional improvements.

1861. Gents. 1861.
Grand opening of Spring Styles, THURSDAY, March 7, for Gents' Hats and Boys' and Girls' Hats and Caps, No. 513 Broadway.

The Ladd & Webster Sewing-Machine may now be had for Fifty Dollars.
LADD, WEBSTER & CO.,
No. 500 Broadway.

Batchelor's New Invented Wigs and Toupees are most perfect imitations of nature. Send for a measure card, to No. 16 Bond-st., New-York.

Ladies' Hair Dyed, Gentlemen's Hair Dyed in twenty private rooms, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S Wig and Moldavia Cream Factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Moldavia Cream Forces the Hair, Whiskers and Moustache to grow luxuriantly. Sold, wholesale and retail, by W. A. BATCHELOR, No. 16 Bond-st.

MARRIED.

FOSTER—GREGORY.—In this City, on Monday, March 4, in St. John's Church, by Rev. S. H Weston, JOHN GRAY FOSTER, of New-York, to HELEN, only daughter of D. H. Gregory, Esq., of Brooklyn.

BRIGGS—BRUSH.—In this City, on Monday, March 4, by Rev. John Poisal, Mr. J. BRIGGS to Mrs. EMILY BRUSH, all of this City.

BAIGHT—BRIGHT.—In Waltham, Mass., on Thursday, Feb. 28, by Rev. James C. Parsons, WILLIAM E. BAIGHT, of Boston, to ELIZABETH G., daughter of J. B. Bright, of Waltham.

DIED.

WILLMARTH.—In this City, on Monday, March 4, PHILANDER C. WILLMARTH, in the 65th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, March 6, at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his son-in-law, Edwin A. Brooks, No. 446 West 23d-st, without further notice.

HARING.—In this City, on Sunday, March 3, ABRAM HARING, aged 34 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of Metropolitan Lodge No. 273, F. and A. M. are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No 230 West 27th st, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock, without further invitation. His remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

HAROLD.—In this City, on Sunday, March 3, ELLA, daughter of William and Kate E. Rabold, aged 4 years, 7 months and 20 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, 6th inst, at 1 o'clock P. M., from the house of her parents, No 522 5th-st.

GREENE.—In this City, on Monday, March 4, after a lingering illness, CHARLES A., eldest son of Randall H. Greene, in the 40th year of his age.

Relatives and friends, also those of his father and brothers, are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 95 West 11th st., on Wednesday, at 1 o'clock, without further notice.

ROBBINS.—In this City, on Sunday night, after a short illness, MARY B. ROBBINS, wife of John D. Robbins, in the 39th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend her funeral, on Wednesday, 6th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her father, William Browning, No. 241 West 34th-st., near 9th-av, without further notice.

HOLMAN.—In this City, on Sunday evening, March 3, MARY ANN HOLMAN, wife of Thomas Holman, in the 41st year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Wednesday afternoon 6th inst., at 1 o'clock, from No. 117 West 45th-st., without further invitation.

WILMOT.—In this City, on Sunday night, March 3, JOHN WILMOT, a veteran of 1812, in the 81st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Tuesday,) 5th inst, at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his son-in-law, Harmon Lefferts No 41 Commerce-st.

IRLAND.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, March 3, Miss MARTHA IRLAND, daughter of Havens Irland, in the 26th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the Baptist Church, corner of Washington and Gates avs., on Tuesday, March 5, at 2½ o'clock P. M.

DARRING.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, March 3, of consumption, ELIZABETH A DEERING, formerly of Burnham, Me., beloved wife of Jackson Deering, aged 37 years and 6 months.

Her friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at 10 A. M., on Tuesday, 5th inst., from No. 3 Wyckoff-st., without further notice.

ACOSTA.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, March 2, JOHN ACOSTA, aged 54 years.

The friends of the family, and of his son-in law, James Varnum Graham, are invited to attend his funeral, on Tuesday, 5th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 26 Clinton-st., Brooklyn

SCHAEFFER.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, March 5, MARTIN LUTHER SCHAEFFER, son of the late Frederick Christian Schaeffer D. D., of this City, in his 44th year.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from St Peter's Church, State-st., near Bond, Brooklyn, this day, (Tuesday,) 5th inst., at 3½ o'clock P. M.

ROOSEN.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, March 2, FLORE TIMELEE ROOSEN, of France.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, which will take place this day, (Tuesday,) 5th inst, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, from the residence of her son, No. 70 4th-place, South Brooklyn. Service at 2 o'clock, at Dr. Pise's Church Sidney-place.

FARON.—In Brooklyn, on Monday morning, March 4, CATHARINE ARMSTRONG FARON, widow of the late John Feron, Sr., aged 63 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 48 Adelphi-st., Brooklyn, on Wednesday afternoon, at 2½ o'clock, without further invitation.

☞ South Carolina papers please copy.

GRAVES.—On Long Island, on Sunday, March 3, MARK GRAVES, in the 72d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Tuesday) afternoon, March 5, at 3 o'clock, from the residence of his son, Jas. N. Graves, No. 3 Montrose-av, Brooklyn, E. D.

FOX.—At West Farms, 3d Month, 1st, WILLIAM W. FOX, in the 76th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, without further notice, from his late residence, on Third Day afternoon, 5th inst., at 1 o'clock. Carriages will be in waiting at the terminus of the Third-av. Railroad, Harlem Bridge, until 12½ o'clock.

BOYCE.—In Jersey City, on Monday, March 4, suddenly, MARY ELIZABETH, child of John and Mary B. Boyce, aged 1 year and 8 months

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, 6th inst., from the residence of her parents, No. 39 Jersey-av., Jersey City.

TUCKER.—In Plainfield, N. J., on Monday morning, March 5, at his residence, Capt. JOSEPH TUCKER, formerly of Brooklyn, N. Y.

Members of the Marine Society, ship masters, and friends generally, are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, on Wednesday, March 6, at 2 P. M.

CHANDLER.—In Augusta, Me., on Monday, Feb. 25, of hemorrhage, Mrs. SARAH JANE CHANDLER, wife of M. A. Chandler much lamented and regretted by her numerous relatives and friends in this City, as well as in Maine and Massachusetts.

SANDS.—In Havana, on Sunday, Feb 24, of consumption of the brain, RICHARD SANDS, of the firm of Sands, Nathans & Co.

Due notice will be given of the time of the funeral.

BACON.—In Havana, Cuba, on Tuesday, Feb. 19, JOHN E. BACON, aged 42 years and 4 months.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 141 East 35th-st, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock.

FLEMING.—At St. George's, Bermuda, on Thursday, Oct. 11, Miss MARGARET FLEMING, much regretted.

ERICSSON'S CALORIC ENGINES,
From 8 to 48 inches diameter
Of cylinder, for sale
At the Agency, No. 164
Duane-st.
SEND FOR A PAMPHLET.
Various applications of the Engine to pumping, turning machinery, and to Sewing-machines, hoisting-machines, &c., may be seen at the Agency.
These Engines require no water.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS, BY TELEGRAPH,
OF THE LEGALIZED
LOTTERIES.
WOOD, EDDY & CO., MANAGERS
OF THE
DELAWARE, KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES,
AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE.

The undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Governor of the State of Delaware to superintend the drawings of the Delaware State Lottery, do certify that the following are the numbers drawn this day:
DELAWARE LOTTERIES.
Extra Class, No. 157, March 4, 1861.
16, 64, 2, 6, 65, 48, 70, 19, 61, 39, 17, 45, 18.
Class No. 158, March 4, 1861.
19, 2, 13, 38, 59, 75, 71, 73, 65, 28, 58, 12, 32, 69.
Witness our hands, at Wilmington, Del., March 4, 1861.
GEORGE C. GORDON,
JOSEPH SEAL,
JAMES DUNCAN.

Circulars containing schemes for the month, will be mailed free of charge, by sending to
WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Wilmington, Del., or St. Louis, Mo.

A SOOTHING LETTER.

GEORGE A. FOWLER of Guilford, writes under date June 12, 1860:

Permit me to say to you that MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has an unprecedented sale with me since my customers have ascertained its merits. This is the first time in a thirty-five years' drug business that I have indorsed a medicine for intrinsic good qualities. I never before this wrote a recommendation of any patent medicine. I know not what its composition is, but I believe it is perfectly harmless and safe. I know it gives the greatest satisfaction to parents and nurses, affording quietude and relief without any unpleasant effects attending its use. Yours, respectfully,
GEORGE A. FOWLER.

Millions of bottles of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP are now used every year in the United States for children teething, with never-failing success. Relief is IMMEDIATE and CERTAIN.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sure to regulate the bowels.

Orders are coming in every day from Druggists in all parts of the country, "Send me more of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP."

Millions of bottles of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP are sold every year in the United States.

Give us an old nurse for diseases incident to the period of teething in children. Here you have that old nurse for 25 cents, in the form of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP never fails to give immediate relief.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sold by all Druggists throughout the United States.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO MOTHERS.—MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is, the only thing that you can rely upon to give rest to yourself, and relief and health to your infant.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been the means of restoring the drooping spirits in many mothers,

This is the season of the year to use MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.

To every mother who has children suffering from any of the complaints incident to the period of teething, we say do not let your own prejudices, or the prejudices of others, stand in the way of the relief that will be sure—yes, absolutely sure—to follow the use of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.

Druggists everywhere now keep MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for children teething. No medicine in the United States sells like it. It is a standard medicine, and its fame world-wide. Physicians order and use it wherever its magical effects have been witnessed.

During the thirty years of unprecedented and increasing popularity of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, innumerable "CORDIALS" and other nostrums, prepared by pretended M. D.'s, have sprung up and lived but a mushroom existence, while the SOOTHING SYRUP has been constantly increasing in popularity, and become a household word, and thousands of mothers thank Mrs. Winslow for the health of their children by the use of her invaluable article.

When the present race of "Cordials" have followed in the footsteps of their "illustrious predecessors," MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP will continue to be a popular favorite and a blessing to every mother.

None genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New-York, is on the outside wrapper.

Sold by Druggists throughout the world.

Principal office, No. 13 Cedar-st., New-York.

Price only 25 cents per bottle.

THE PEACE CONGRESS DID NOT COME to terms, but Dr. TOBIAS' VENETIAN LINIMENT always cures Chronic Rheumatism, Sore Throat, Croup, pains of all kinds. All who use Liniments, try this. 25 and 50 cents. Sold by all druggists. Office No. 56 Cortlandt-st.

COD-LIVER OIL AND LIME.

That pleasant and active agent in the cure of all consumptive symptoms, WILBOR'S COMPOUND OF PURE COD-LIVER OIL AND LIME, is being universally adopted in medical practice. Sold by the proprietor, ALEXANDER B. WILBOR, Chemist, No. 166 Court-st., Boston. For sale in New-York by J. Milhau, No. 183 Broadway, and C. H. Ring. In Baltimore by Coleman & Rogers, No.

DRY GOODS.

GREAT REDUCTION
AT
LORD & TAYLOR'S,
NOS. 461 TO 467 BROADWAY,
Corner of Grand-st.
In order to close our present
LARGE AND DESIRABLE STOCK,
WE
HAVE REDUCED OUR PRICES,
FROM 10 TO 25 PER CENT., AND ARE NOW
OFFERING
GREAT BARGAINS
IN FASHIONABLE DRY GOODS
Of every description.
Particular attention is invited to our stock of
DRESS GOODS,
DRESS SILKS,
LACES, EMBROIDERIES,
AND
HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS,
And purchasers may rely upon getting desirable goods
AT PRICES
LOWER THAN EVER BEFORE OFFERED.
Also, at Stores
NOS. 255 TO 261 GRAND-ST.,
NOS. 47 AND 49 CATHARINE-ST.

BAREGE ROBES,
Five and Seven Flounces and Double Jupe.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Will offer at retail on
MONDAY,
Their entire stock of
BAREGE ROBES,
At the following low prices:
Barege Robes at $2, former price $4 50.
Barege Robes at $3, former price $7.
Barege Robes at $4, former price $8 to $10.
Barege Robes at $5, former price $10 to $12.
Barege Robes at $6, former price $13 to $15.
Barege Robes at $7, former price $16 to $17.
Barege Robes at $8, former price $18 to $20.
The above reduction is positive.
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
WILL EXHIBIT ON MONDAY,
AT RETAIL,
Their entire
SPRING IMPORTATION
OF
FRENCH, GERMAN AND BRITISH DRY GOODS,
VIZ:
SILKS, BAREGES, ORGANDIES, JACONETS,
BRILLIANTS, CALICOES, &c., &c.
These goods have been selected with great care for the City trade, and, for novelty and extent, cannot be surpassed.
CANAL-ST., corner of Mercer.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Will offer on
MONDAY,
At retail, an immense stock of
SPRING HOSIERY,
Viz., Ladies', Gentlemen's and Misses'
White and Unbleached Cotton Hose.
White and Unbleached Lisle Thread,
White and Unbleached Balbriggan.
Also, a fine assortment of
SUMMER UNDERGARMENTS.
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

MOURNING GOODS.
JUST RECEIVED,
ORGANDIES,
PRINTED JACONETS,
BAREGES,
GRENADINES,
PRINTS,
GINGHAMS, &c.
Also, a large stock of Goods suitable for
STREET AND TRAVELING DRESSES.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
CANAL-ST., corner of Mercer.

LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS.
ARNOLD CONSTABLE & CO.,
Are now offering to wholesale and retail purchasers,
A LARGE AND WELL-ASSORTED STOCK
OF
LACE, MUSLIN, AND NOTTINGHAM CURTAINS,
DRAPERY, MUSLIN AND VESTIBULE LACES,
All of which they will dispose of
AT VERY LOW PRICES.
CANAL-ST., corner of Mercer.

GREAT REDUCTION.
JAMES GRAY & CO.,
No. 729 BROADWAY, CORNER OF WAVERLEY-PLACE,
ARE SELLING OFF
THEIR ENTIRE STOCK OF
DRESS GOODS,
LACES and EMBROIDERIES,
FOR CASH,
At a reduction of from 40 to 50 per cent.
J. G. & CO. will open THIS MORNING
6,000 yards of FRENCH PENO CLOTH,
Reduced from 60c. to 35c.
BEST QUALITY ALL WOOL DE LAINE,
SPRING STYLES, 40c.
REAL LACE,
Newest styles, very cheap.
BLACK AND COLORED SILKS,
All reduced.
300 SILK ROBES, $15; FORMER PRICE, $35.
No. 729 Broadway, corner Waverley-place.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.
SPECIAL SALE OF SEASONABLE DRY GOODS
At Nos. 108 and 110 6th-av,
AT PRICES BELOW THE COST OF PRODUCTION,
DEFYING COMPETITION.
NEW SPRING AND SUMMER DRESS GOODS,
CHOICE FABRICS IN LINEN GOODS,
ALL THE VARIOUS HOUSEKEEPING ARTICLES,
NEW STYLES STRAW BONNETS,
CLOAKS, MANTLES AND SHAWLS,
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES IN ORDER TO
RENT ONE HALF the premises; the store No. 110 to rent.
An early application is desirable.
CHARLES G. HOOK,
Nos. 108 and 110 6th-av.

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS.
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS.
BEEKMAN & CO., No. 473 Broadway,
Have now on hand their usual large stock of
MUSLIN and LINEN SHEETINGS and SHIRTINGS,
TOWELINGS, DIAPERS, DAMASKS, FLANNELS,
&c., &c.,
which they are prepared to offer
AT THE LOWEST PRICES.

BEEKMAN & CO.,
No. 473 Broadway,
Will open on MONDAY, March 4,
900 English Thread Lace Collars, from 75c. to $2; 1,000 Maltese Lace Collars, from 2s. 6d. to 14s. Also Medallion Lace Collars and Sets, in great variety.
BEEKMAN & CO., No. 473 Broadway.

BEEKMAN & CO.,
No. 473 Broadway,
Will open on MONDAY, March 4,
400 Cambric Embroidered Sets, at $1 and $1 25, worth $1 75. Also, Veils, Barbes, Coiffeurs and Lace Sets, at reduced prices. Ladies', Children's and Gents' Handkerchiefs, in great variety of styles and prices.
BEEKMAN & CO., No. 473 Broadway.

NEW SPRING SILKS.
BEEKMAN & CO., No. 473 Broadway,
will offer, THIS MORNING,
AT A GREAT SACRIFICE,
below cost of importation,
several invoices of ELEGANT NEW SPRING SILKS.

R. H. MACY,
6th-av., corner of 14th-st.
NOW OPENING,
1,000 pcs. fine JACONET CAMBRIC, 10c. a yard,
Value 15c.
1,000 pcs. finer JACONET CAMBRIC, 1s. a yard,
Value 1s. 6d.
1,000 pcs. fine BRILLIANTS, 9c. a yard,
Value 1s.
500 doz. LINEN NAPKINS, spot and damask, $1 a doz.
Value 12s.
600 doz. LINEN DOYLIES, spot and damask, 4s. a doz.
Value 6s.
1,000 doz. LADIES' LINEN CAMBRIC HDKFS. 1s.
Value 1s. 6d.
Best makes muslin
WAMSUTTA,
NEW-YORK MILLS,
DWIGHT, &c.
As low as any house in the City.
R. H. MACY,
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., corner of 14th-st.

R. H. MACY,
6TH-AVENUE, COR. 14TH-ST.
NOW OPENING
1,000 DOZEN
HIS SPRING IMPORTATION
LADIES' FRENCH KID GLOVES,
63 cents a pair,
WARRANTED as GOOD as any Kid Glove IMPORTED.

ZEPHYR WORSTED, BEST QUALITY, from 12½ cents new colors; also, Tinsel Canvas Patterns, Needles, Shetland Wool and Saxony Yarns, Gaiters, Mittens, Gloves, Dress Trimming, Ribbons and Laces, Shetland Veils only 10 cents, best French Kid 25 cents, new Belt Ribbons; a full line of best quality Thread and Needle Goods at ELGER'S, No. 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side.

DAMAGED GOODS—JUST RECEIVED FROM the recent auctions, of Black Cloths, Doeskin, Cassimere, Heavy Linen, Table Damask, Linen Table Cloths, Linen Diaper Toweling, White and Brown Sheetings, Shirtings, Muslins &c. For sale low for cash, by WM. MATHEWS, No. 54 Catharine-st.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

CLINTON-AVENUE PROPERTY FOR SALE.—A very desirable house, with six to ten lots, beautifully situated between Fulton and Atlantic avs., containing parlors, library, dining-room and kitchen on the first floor, five chambers, bath-room, water closet, &c., on the second, four rooms and large open attic on the third; wash-room in basement, with store rooms, flagged and cemented, and large cellar; hot-air furnace in cellar and grates in all the fire-places; Ridgewood water throughout the house. The garden, under cultivation for several years, is stocked with the choicest fruits and shrubbery; extensive arbors, supporting vines and espaliers, which produce grapes and other fruits in profusion. Inquire of D. FARLEY, No. 91 Front st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS TWO-STORY house No. 383 4th-st., between Broadway and the Bowery, built for the owner's use (within the last four years) in the most substantial manner, replete with all the modern improvements, and in complete order; lot 25 by 132; a desirable chance for an investment. For further particulars, apply on the premises, or to CUDLIPP & GRAFF, No. 119 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN, AT A GREAT SACrifice, one genteel two-story, attic and basement frame house, 22x34, filled in marble mantles, grates, &c., with lot 50x90 feet; situate in Downing-st., 50 feet north of Fulton-av, two ty minutes from Fulton and South ferries; price $3,300; $500 cash, balance on mortgage if desired. Apply to FOSTER & LOPER, No. 4 Sands st, or corner Grand and Putnam avs., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE No. 169 Amity-st., Brooklyn. Lot 25 by 100. House 25 feet in width. Very eligibly located, within five minutes walk of the South ferry, and is supplied with all the modern improvements. Will be sold at a low price, and on easy terms. Apply to LINDLEY MURRAY, office of Empire City Fire Insurance Company, No. 54 Wall-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY, BASEMENT and sub-cellar brown-stone front houses, Nos. 15, 19, and 21 Second-place, Brooklyn; lots, 20 ft. 1½ inches by 103 ft. 5½ inches; houses built with all the modern improvements; will be sold cheap and on easy terms. For particulars apply to E. R. KELLOGG, No. 90 Beaver-st., New-York.

FOR SALE.—TWO FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY brown-stone front houses, Nos. 45 and 47 East 37th-st., between 4th and Lexington avs., replete with the modern improvements, designed, built, and finished in the best manner, and on one of the best sites in the City. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—ON FORT Green-place, (east side,) between Fulton and De Kalb avs., three magnificently-finished houses, with all the modern improvements; three stories, brown stone, with basements; price $5,600, part on bond and mortgage. Apply to CLAFFY & FAGAN, Builders, on the premises.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—A GOOD OPportunity will be offered to any person who wishes to purchase or exchange property for desirable improved Western farming lands. Buildings all new. Terms easy. For full particulars apply to PHILIP R. WILKINS, No. 10 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY AND BASEment brick house No. 161 Monroe-st., near Rutgers-place, with gas fixtures complete; has been lately painted throughout. Terms moderate. Possession on the 1st of May next. Apply on the premises.

TO LET OR EXCHANGE, IN WILLIAMSBURGH, for New-York property, the three-story house and grounds No. 6 South 9th-st. All kinds of fruit and flowers, gas, water, furnace, splendid location and close to the ferries. Also, No. 29 South 9th-st.

FOR SALE ON MURRAY HILL—100 FEET east of Lexington-av., in 38th-st., six small first-class three-story and high basement brown-stone houses, with all modern improvements, on easy terms. Inquire on the premises or No. 99 opposite.

FOR SALE.—TWO FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY brown-stone houses, high stoop, replete with the modern improvements, situated at Nos. 102 and 106 East 34th-st, near Lexington-av. Inquire of JAS. OWENS, Builder, No. 102 East 34th-st.

FOR SALE—THREE TWO-STORY AND BASEment, brick houses, with the modern improvements, situated in DeKalb-av., adjoining the corner of Skillman-st., Brooklyn. Inquire of JADES U. LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 227 Washington-st., New-York.

POSSESSION IMMEDIATELY.—WILL BE sold, on easy terms, a neat three story high-stoop brick house, having furnace and gas fixtures, in good order, on 48th-st., near 6th-av. Apply to J. F. WILLIAMS, No. 442 8th-av.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS BROWN-STONE house, 30x65, with extension; has two staircases all of black walnut, finished complete, situate on Madison-av., west side, between 33d and 34th sts. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE.—FIRST-CLASS, FOUR-STORY, brown-stone house, No. 8 West 28th-st., 25x60, full lot; built by day work; terms liberal; apply on the premises, or address Box No. 2,566 Post-office, New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—LOTS AND GARdens—60 lots on 4th-av., 83d and 84th sts., between 3d and 4th avs., for sale or to let; well adapted for greenhouses. Apply to J. T. FARISH, No. 123 Front-st.

FOR SALE.—THE THREE-STORY AND ATTIC, high basement, house No. 61 7th-av., finished complete throughout with all conveniences; terms easy. Inquire on the premises, or at No. 58 William-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—IN FORTY-FIRST-st., between 8th and 9th avs., two lots, with house on rear, built for brewery or manufactory. Apply to HENRY M. BAILEY, No. 224 Broome-st.

FOR SALE LOW, ON EASY TERMS—SEVeral first-class three-story brown stone high-stoop houses on West 50th-st. Apply at No. 225 West 50th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

FOR SALE—LOT, WITH STABLES, NO. 146 Orchard-st. Apply to HENRY M. BAILEY, No. 224 Broome-st.

INSTRUCTION.

TO PARENTS.—THE ADVERTISER RESIDES with her family, at a very pleasantly located country house and farm, near the Hudson, on the west side; being about to educate her daughter in English branches, French and music, she would like to receive a few young girls between the ages of eight and twelve. The instruction will be first class; the pupils will receive motherly treatment; and no pains will be spared to make them contented, healthy, and intelligent. For terms, &c, address Mrs. C., Box No. 130 *Times* Office.

AMER. SCHOOL INST.
ESTABLISHED IN 1855.
A reliable agency for furnishing teachers for schools or families. Refer to Faculties of Amherst and Rutgers Colleges. Principals of the Spingler, Van Norman and Rutgers Institutes, et als. Wanted immediately—Ladies to teach French and music in Y. L. Seminaries in New-York and New-Jersey. Gents to teach classics and mathematics in Tennessee. Also, a lady for City school, to teach English branches and music. Parents and guardians desiring circulars of good schools will be accommodated (gratuitously) on application to
G. S. WOODMAN & CO'S AGENCY,
(late Smith, Woodman & Co.,)
No. 596 Broadway.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE—MALE AND FEMALE—At Claverack, Columbia Co., N. Y., Rev. A. FLACK, A. M., Principal. Spring Term opens April 12. Prof. S. T. FROST, a graduate of Yale College, has been engaged for the Classical Department, and will devote his whole time in preparing young men for College. Unusual facilities are afforded to young ladies in the musical department, rendering a high degree of excellence attainable. All the other departments are filled with able instructors. Write for catalogue.

WINTHROP INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES.—The Spring and Summer session of this school commences on the third Wednesday (20th) of March, and continues 21 weeks. For circulars, and other information, address the subscriber, at Winthrop, Conn.
WM. DENISON, Superintendent.
REFERENCES—Rev. A. D. Gillette, D. D., No. 29 West 23d-st, New-York; R. E. Topping, Esq., No. 132 Nassau-st., New-York.

$36.—EXCELLENCE WITH ECONOMY.—$36 pays for board, fuel, and washing, with common branches, for 14 weeks. Brick buildings; the largest, best-arranged, and best-sustained Boarding Seminary in the State; a graduate's course for ladies; young men prepared for business or for College; a department for kids and Misses. Spring term commences March 28. For circulars or for rooms, address Rev. JOSEPH E. KING, Fort Edward Institute, N. Y.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th st., corner of Macdougal, on Washington square. Twelve professors and 200 pupils, of all ages. Full classical and commercial course. Students for West Point, Harvard, Columbia and other Colleges are admitted at any time to the classes for which they are prepared. Third term begins Feb. 11, 1861. CLARKE & FANNING, Proprietors.

BOYS' BOARDING-SCHOOL—ON A LARGE farm, 11 miles from Jersey City by Northern Railroad, at Little Ferry, Bergen County, N. J. Terms from $33 to $37 per quarter. Pupils received at any time. For circulars address A. B. WINANT, Principal.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, Pittsfield, Mass., commences its fortieth semi-annual session April 4, 1861. Address Rev. G. N. SPEAR, the Principal, for circulars containing full particulars.

COOPERSTOWN SEMINARY, COOPERSTOWN, N. Y. $40 PAYS BOARD AND Common English 14 weeks. Term opens April 12. For Catalogues, address R. C. FLACK, A. M.

INSTRUCTION.—CUBANS, LEARN TO SPEAK English in the shortest time at Hempstead Institute, Long Island. E. HINDS, Principal.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, No. 20 East 31st-st., JAMES WEIR MASON. Circulars at Carter's, No. 558 Broadway, or at the School.

MR. GREGG'S ST. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL, French and English School, with Preparatory Department and Gymnasium, Broadway, corner 18th-st.

TEACHERS.

AS TEACHER.—A YOUNG LADY OF REFINEment wishes to form an engagement as resident teacher, either in a family or in a seminary. She is competent to instruct thoroughly in the English branches. Address, stating duties and salary, A. B. C., Box No. 2,270 Post-office, N. Y.

AS TEACHER.—AN AMERICAN LADY OF much experience, desires an engagement for teaching the higher branches of English education, either in families or schools, in the City or country; the most satisfactory references will be given; terms moderate. Address A. M. C., Box No. 116 *Times* Office.

FOR EUROPE.—AN EXPERIENCED TUTOR INtends starting in May for a tour through Great Britain and Ireland, Holland Germany, Prussia, Austria, Italy and France. The number taken will be limited. Address SIGMA, Box No. 170 *Times* Office.

AS EXPERIENCED TEACHER.—A GRADuate of Yale wishes a situation in some Academy or select School; best of references given. Address Box No. 886 Bridgeport Conn.

CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF NATIONAL UNION CLUBS OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Pursuant to article 9 of the constitution, it becomes necessary that the Ward Clubs proceed to elect their Delegates to this Committee, which will proceed to elect their permanent officers on the first FRIDAY EVENING in April, at Room No. 19 Cooper Institute. Delegates will please send their credentials to the Secretary, H. S. BANCKER, No. 267 Bowery, prior to 1st of April.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

COUNTRY SEAT IN ORANGE, N. J., FOR SALE.—Situate directly on Orange Mountain, commanding one of the finest landscapes in the country, New-York City and Harbor, Brooklyn, Staten Island and the Narrows, with Newark, Elizabeth, and numerous small villages immediately under the eye. The property adjoins Dr. Marcy's, of this City, and is in complete order, thoroughly drained roads and walks, laid with stone. The house contains 14 rooms; bath-room furnished with hot and cold water; and has GAS THROUGHOUT. A good cistern and well; commodious stable, etc., etc., on the property. For further particulars, inquire of E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FURNISHED COUNTRY SEAT AND COTTAGE FOR SALE OR TO LET.—Ashland Hall, West Bloomfield, New Jersey, 14 miles from New-York. The subscriber offers for sale or to let, the fine property known as Ashland Hall, lying near and overlooking the West Bloomfield Railroad depôt. The premises contain eight acres; the mansion and cottage are ample for the accommodation of three large families, and with their surroundings of lawn, gardens, shade, fruit trees and shrubbery, present one of the most picturesque and desirable premises to be found in the vicinity of New-York. Apply on the premises, to DAVID A. FRAME.

SUMMER BOARDING-HOUSE TO LEASE. For sale or exchange, with 10, 15 or 100 acres, on the banks of the Passaic, near the Boiling Spring station of the Erie Railroad to Paterson, and 8 or 9 miles from the City, the large old Mansion of the Rutherford family. The dwelling will be increased in capacity by the addition of 20 or 30 rooms, if a desirable tenant so wish. Rent for the place with 15 acres of land, $800 per annum, or price for mansion and 15 acres, $20,000; more ground can be had if required. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY SEAT ON THE SOUND, about 1 mile from the Mamaroneck station, on the New-Haven Railroad, one hour from the City. Twenty-six (26) acres of land, all under cultivation; a new and convenient house, stable, ice house, filled, and all necessary out-buildings; location perfectly healthy. Furniture would be sold with the house if desired. To a cash purchaser, this property would be sold much below its actual value. For particulars, apply to L. M. HOFFMAN, Jr., No. 27 Pearl-st., or E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

TO LET OR FOR SALE.—A HOUSE AND one-third of an acre of land; the house is very convenient, has eleven rooms, and is finely shaded with elm and other trees; in the garden are plenty of fruit-bearing vines, trees and bushes; more land if desired. The location is on the main street of a village one hour from Jersey City by the New-Jersey Central Railroad, where there are twelve churches and two of the best schools in the State; rent low; possession immediately. Address Post-office Box No. 938.

TO LET.—STATEN ISLAND.—ONE FURNISHED large family mansion, and two unfurnished houses, at New-Brighton, containing gas, bath-rooms, waterworks, speaking tubes, and all modern conveniences; also stables, coach-houses, fine woodlands and lawns, fruit, flower and kitchen gardens; situation unsurpassed, on the heights, and within five minutes of the ferry. For further particulars, apply to CHAS. K. HAMILTON, No. 6 Hanover-st., Post's Buildings.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE, with 16 acres of excellent land, situated in Westchester County, near the depôt, and within 20 minutes' ride of 27th-st., on the New-Haven Railroad. The buildings are new and modern; hot and cold water, bath room, &c.; shade and fruit trees. Will be sold low, or exchanged for a City house or country seat with less land. Inquire of GREGORY & CO., No. 25 Bond-st., N. Y.

FOR SALE—THE COUNTRY RESIDENCE OF the late Edward Corning, at Rye, Westchester Co. There are 16½ acres of land, finely situated on the Post Road, about two miles from Rye and Mamaroneck depôts of New-Haven Railroad, a good frame dwelling-house, and outbuildings. It will be sold with or without the household furniture, horses, carriages, stocks, &c. For further particulars, apply to JASPER E. CORNING, Administrator, No. 76 Duane-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—AT HEMPSTEAD, L. I., ONE OF the most attractive places in the village of Hempstead, situate within eight minutes walk of Railroad depot, 10 acres of land; beautiful lawn and garden of about 3 acres, with almost every variety of fruit, in bearing, evergreen and deciduous trees, tastefully interspersed; house, barn, &c., in good order. Apply to E. R. DURKEE, No. 181 Pearl-st., New-York.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—A COUNTRY COTtage, containing 14 rooms, with coach-house, excellent garden, &c., in all about five acres. The house is surrounded with the best of fruit; location one of the healthiest in the town of Westchester; more ground can be had if required. Inquire of JAMES CONNER & SONS, corner of Reade and Centre sts., or of JOHN MORRISON, Williamsbridge depôt.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE AT COLD LYME, CONN.—The house is large and built in the very best manner. Out-buildings are ample. 20 acres of land attached. One mile distant from railroad station. Three trains daily to New-York, steamboat every evening. The grounds are handsomely laid out with forest, evergreen and fruit trees. Apply to A. W. LORD, No. 11 Wall-st., or D. CHADWICK, Old Lyme.

FOR SALE OR TO LET IN ORANGE, N. J.—A country residence, consisting of a well-built double-frame house, with nearly two acres of ground, five minutes' walk from the depôt, yet sufficiently retired from the village; forty minutes from New-York and Morris and Essex Railroads. Possession can be had immediately. Inquire of THOMAS R. NORRIS, No. 62 Gold st., New-York.

COUNTRY SEAT TO LET—FURNISHED OR for sale. The country seat of J. T. Headley, situated two miles below Newburgh. The house is a modern Gothic building, and commands one of the finest views on the Hudson River. The grounds consist of 14 acres, with fruit and a hundred grape vines. For terms apply to G. J. MONELL, Newburgh, or to the owner on the premises.

COUNTRY PLACE FOR SALE—BEAUTIfully situated among the hills, twenty miles from town by railroad, two minutes' walk from the depôt; land from 1 to 15 acres; choice fruit and shrubbery, neat cottage, magnificent view, pure air and water, and fine mountain scenery. Apply to
E. MARTINDALE, No. 167 Broadway, 3d story.

FOR SALE—AN ITALIAN COTTAGE AT YONkers, containing 13 rooms, 4 marble mantels, sliding doors, gas throughout; plot 62x140; fruit and shade trees, stable, &c. Location good. Price $5 000. Also a large brick house, with all the improvements, and half an acre of ground. Apply to JAMES YOUMANS, Yonkers, or ALEX. OSTRANDER, No. 61 Wall-st.

FOR SALE.—A HOUSE AND ABOUT THREE-quarters of an acre of ground, beautifully situated, at White Plains, on the main street; attached is a stable and other out-buildings. The house is commodious and in good order, and will be sold reasonable and on easy terms. Apply to JOHN H. MORRIS, No. 84 Nassau-st.; or to GEO. T. SHELDON, White Plains.

TO LET, AT RYE, WESTCHESTER COUNTY—A house and lot; the house two stories high, with attic and basement, suitable for a gentleman doing business in the City; it is only three minutes' walk from the depôt. For particulars inquire of MARY PURDY, on the place, or of WM. BEATTY, Portchester. Price, $250.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT, IN RYE—A large, commodious, double house, with out-buildings, abundant fruits, shrubbery, &c., and four acres of land. Rent, $750. Also, a handsome cottage, with stable, &c., and two acres. Rent, $375. Both places pleasantly situated, and near the depôt. Apply to W. H. PARSONS & BRO., No. 74 Duane-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET IN GREENWICH, CONN.—A two-story frame house, with a quarter of an acre of ground, a good garden, with abundance of fruit, ten minutes' walk from the depôt. It commands a fine view of Long Island Sound, and the surrounding country. Address G. M. RAHALL, Port Chester, N. Y., or EDWARD A. KNAPP, Greenwich, Conn.

COTTAGE TO LET—WITH ONE ACRE OF ground, situated near Port Morris, Westchester County, N. Y., 10 minutes' ride from the 2d, 3d and 4th-av. Railroad depôts. Stable and coach-house on the ground, and good fruit in the garden. Apply to S. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., or No. 59 East 13th-st., second story.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE OR TO RENT.—A valuable property of 80 acres. Has upon it a large new dwelling 34x46 feet, with modern improvements, pleasantly located in the town of Springfield, New-Jersey, within an hour's ride of the City and a short distance from the depôt. Apply at 5 Burling-slip.

FOR SALE OR TO LET, AT TARRYTOWN—A fine dwelling, containing 14 rooms, pleasantly situated, commanding a fine view of the Hudson, near the depôt, with about half an acre in fruit and shade trees; price, $7,500; terms easy. Apply to JOHN A. KENYON, 83 Nassau-st., or R. CURTISS, Tarrytown.

FOR SALE—NEAR HART'S CORNER DEPOT ON Harlem Railroad, 24 miles from New-York—a cottage house, with about five acres of ground, good barn, and another small dwelling on the premises; price $2,500; terms easy. Apply to P. C. BULKLEY, No. 43 Wall st., Jauncey Court.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—BETWEEN FORDham and West Farms, a beautiful villa, in perfect order, having all modern improvements, with barn and stables, and one to two acres of land, stocked with bearing fruit trees. Apply to A. M. CORN, No. 49 Exchange place.

FOR SALE.—A HANDSOME COUNTRY RESIdence and three to four acres of land on the line of two railroads, and half an hour from New-York; advancing in value and offers superior inducements for investment. Apply to M. OAKLEY, Winfield, L. I., on the Flushing Railroad.

TO LET—AT STAMFORD, CONN., ONE HOUR from 27th st., two large dwelling houses in the most desirable location in the town. For further particulars apply to Mrs. E. MILLER, Atlantic st, or WELLS & PROVOST, No. 215 Front-st., New-York.

TO LET IN FLUSHING—A FINE HOUSE, SITuated conveniently to depôt and boat, containing 12 rooms, in good order, supplied with gas; barn attached. Rent moderate. Apply to Dr. VEDDER, Flushing, or Smyth & Vedder, No. 58 Broadway.

TO LET—AT FLUSHING, L. I.—LARGE FRAME house 50x41, two stories, basement and large attic; next to J. H. Brower, Esq.; 15 rooms, 12 closets, wide piazza, extensive lawn, bearing fruit trees. Very healthy. Good water; barn if desired. Rent moderate.
WM. R. PRINCE.

FOR SALE—AT MAMARONECK ON LINE OF New-Haven Railroad, 22 miles from this City, a first-class country seat, replete with every modern improvement, 9 acres of land. Principals only may apply for full particulars to WALLER, BAKER & CO., No. 203 Fulton st.

TO LET—A COUNTRY SEAT, HALF A MILE from Williams' Bridge depôt. A large new house, new barn, stables and other buildings, with 16 acres of ground or less. Inquire of DANIEL TIER, Williams' Bridge depôt, Harlem Railroad.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY SEATS, VILLAGE Residences, farms and villa sites, a great variety, within an hour of Cortlandt-st., for rent and for sale very low by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No 59 William st, N. Y., 3 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

HOUSES TO LET.—IN ASTORIA, LONG ISLand, pleasantly situated; rents from $150 to $600. Inquire of R. M. Blackwell, Astoria, or R. M. Blackwell & Co., No. 144 Front-st., N. Y.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A NEW COTTAGE AT Elizabeth, N. J., situated near the depôt; a very desirable residence for a private family; terms easy. Apply to S. A. SPENCER, No. 281 Grand st., New-York.

TO LET—ORANGE, N. J.—THREE DWELLINGS, with one or more acres of ground; 2 minut s' walk from depôt. Rent, $1,000, $350 and $250. Apply to A. D. BALDWIN, No. 281 Pearl st.

CHEAP ROOFING.—SATURATED FELTS, TAR Red Paper, superior Composition for gravel roofs Composition by the barrel. Dealers supplied. JENNINGS BROTHERS, No. 5 Burling-slip, New-York.

TO LET.

WEST-STREET STORE TO LET.
No. 196, near the Erie Railroad Depôt, at Duane-st.; first-rate stand for any kind of business.
Apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer, No. 25 Wall-st.

TO LET OR LEASE.—THE NEW AND ELEgant five-story, marble front store on the northeast corner of Broome and Greene sts., 50 feet from on Broome-st. by 100 on Greene-st., with vaults on both streets, and basement 12 feet high. Can be divided into two stores if required.
Also, the first floor and basement of the adjoining store on Broome-st., 25 by 95 feet; both stores are built in the most substantial manner, and the vaults covered with Granite flagging.
Also, a five-story, marble front store, 22 by 75 feet, on the north side of Howard-st., 100 feet west of Broadway.
The above stores will be ready for occupation by the middle of April or before.
Apply to ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., between 12 and 2 o'clock, or to Mr. GRIFFITH THOMAS, Architect No. 472 Broadway, from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M.

TO LET—THE FOLLOWING DESIRABLE HOUSES:

Nos. 144, 146 and 152 East 13th-st., brown-stone, rent	$1,100
Nos. 188 and 192 East 15th st., high stoop	700
No. 161 East 18th-st., large and commodious	1,000
No. 137 East 19th-st., fine location	800
Nos. 202½, 206 and 210 East 20th-st.	550
No. 21 Stuyvesant-st	1,000
No. 14 Livingston-place, Stuyvesant Square	1,000

Apply to THOS. McFARLAN, No. 190 10th-st., near 3d-av.

TO LET IN THE TWELFTH WARD—A large double dwelling house, containing 22 apartments, (more if wanted,) will be let, furnished or not, to two families, or for a first-class family hotel or boarding house, fronting and lying between two great thoroughfares, with 2½ acres of ground in garden, lawns and walks, shade and fruit trees. A good business place the year round, and situation unsurpassed. Access to and from the City Hall by railroad and steamboat within an hour. Apply at No. 53 Cortlandt-st.

TO LET, WITH STEAM POWER.—ROOMS on the 2d and 4th floors, on the corner of Centre and Duane sts.; also a large basement and vault, both well lighted, suitable for printing presses, or any business requiring much light. Also, to let, the store and basement of No. 29, the 4th floor of No. 33, and the 6th floor of Nos 29, 31 and 33 Beekman-st. The rooms on the 6th floor communicate with each other. Apply to JAS. CONNER & SONS, corner Centre and Reade sts.

TO LET—AT THE CORNER OF 125TH ST. AND 8th-av., a five-story brick house, 50 by 60, containing 42 rooms, one 30 by 60, hot and cold water, range, gas and every convenience for a large boarding-school, boarding-house or hotel; will be leased for one year or several, with or without about six acres of land attached thereto, containing ice-house, ice-pond, stable, large vegetable garden, &c. Apply to A. BOARDMAN Exr., No. 128 Broadway.

TO LET OR LEASE—AT WILLIAMSBURGH, L. I.—That fine, large house (two lamps by the door,) on Grand-st., between Lorimer and Leonard sts., on the right as you pass up Grand-st., with 16 lots (one acre) of ground in garden, fruit, &c., will be let or leased at a low rent to a good tenant. Apply to R. W. HOWES, No. 3 Beekman-st., at the Park Bank, New-York.

TO LET.—A FAMILY OF RESPECTABILITY, willing to pay for the best rooms, unfurnished, in a good modern house above 25th-st., without board, can make a permanent arrangement with the advertiser, whose family is very small, (no children.) Address, appointing an interview, A. B., care of Mr. Tadman, chemist, corner of 21st-st. and 4th-av.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE TWO FIVE STORIES Nos. 35 and 37 Broad-st., suitable for any kind of business. Possession the 1st of May. Also, the small, first-class four-story dwelling-house, No 37 East 16th-st., on the Everett House block, one door from Broadway, suitable for a Physician or Dentist. Apply to A. FINDLAY, No. 5 Tryon-row, from 10 to 4 o'clock.

TO LET, FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—IN the best neighborhood in Jersey City, a four-story English basement house, 13 rooms, gas and water; rent $400; will be sold cheap or exchanged for stocks or bonds; also, six full lots, in one piece, near Erie Railroad. Address JOHN HEADDEN, Jersey City; terms for all easy.

TO LET—THE TWO FIVE-STORY, WHITE MARble front stores Nos. 129 and 131 Grand-st., corner Crosby st., on the Broadway block. Would be rented together or separate. Immediate possession given. To a responsible party favorable terms will be offered. As to time and terms apply to HARDMAN & OSBORN, No. 150 Canal-st., corner Bowery.

TO LET—TO LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES, INCORPORATIONS, &c.—A valuable corner office, with offices adjoining, on the first story of the brown-stone building, southeast corner of Nassau and Beekman sts.; has a fire and burglar-proof bank-vault in it, built up from the foundation. Inquire on the premises of J. M. TODD, No. 130 Nassau-st., Room No. 18.

TO LET. STORE AND BASEMENT AND A FINE suite of offices on the 2d floor of house No 52 John-st.; houses No. 116 Franklin-st, rent $475. and No. 86 Henry-st., rent $375; store and Basement No. 204 William-st., and offices on the 3d and 5th floors of No 113 Nassau-st. Apply to M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

TO LET—TO A SMALL FAMILY, IN THE three-story brick house No. 212 West 18th-st., the front basement and front rooms and bedroom, with pantries, on the second and third floors, with cellar and bath-room. Walls painted throughout: all in perfect order; rent $200. The owner occupies the rest of the house.

TO LET—THE FIRST-CLASS THREE-STORY and basement, high-stoop house, three rooms deep, No. 288 West 26th-st.; has all the modern improvements and is in a first-rate neighborhood; recently painted and in first-rate order. Possession immediately if required. Inquire on the premises, from 10 till 2 o'clock.

TO LEASE.—THE THREE-STORY DWELLINGhouse, three rooms deep, No. 126 West 12th-st., with new mantel and pier glasses, gas, chandeliers and fixtures. Only private families of responsibility need apply; the house will be put in complete order. Apply at No. 67 East 19th-st., from 9 to 12 A. M.

TO LET.—A THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE, with modern improvements, No. 121 West 25th-st., with or without furniture, or furniture for sale. the owner retaining two rooms, with board. Full rent, $650. Address C. H., Box No. 115 *Times* Office. Boarding-house keepers need not apply.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—HOUSES NOS. 1 and 5 Huntington-place, Powers-st., between Bergen and Wyckoff sts.; three-story, brick, with water, range and gas; very convenient and pleasant location. Rent low. Apply to F. A. HUNTINGTON, No. 235 Dean-st.

TO LET.—THE THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT house No. 29 London-

AUCTION SALES.

TRUSTEE'S SALE OF LANDS IN IOWA. Wisconsin, The De Moine Navigation and Railroad Company, by its President, Edwin C. Litchfield, and Treasurer, W. P. Wales, by a certain deed of trust, dated the 4th day of April, 1859, sold and conveyed to the subscribers, Charles Mason and H. Scott Howell, the following described lands in the State of Iowa:

County of	Description.	Section.	Township.	Range	No. of Acres.
Wapello..	Southeast, Northeast.	3	72	16	40
Wapello..	South half, Northwest.	15	72	15	80
Wapello..	Northeast, Northeast.	23	72	15	40
Wapello..	Northeast, Southeast.	25	72	15	40
Van Buren	Southeast, Northwest	9	64	11	40
Van Buren	Northeast, Southwest	27	70	11	40
Van Buren	Southeast, Northwest	27	70	11	40
Van Buren	North half.	31	70	11	322.11
Davis.....	North half, Southeast	5	70	12	80
Davis.....	Southwest, Southwest	9	70	12	40
Davis.....	Southeast, Southeast.	13	70	12	40
Davis.....	Northwest, Southeast	9	70	12	40
Mahaska..	Southeast, Northwest	7	74	17	40
Mahaska..	Northwest, Northeast.	29	75	17	40
Mahaska..	Southeast, Southeast.	31	74	16	40
Mahaska..	Northwest, Northwest	29	74	17	40

Making, in all, 1,002 11-100 acres, in trust, to secure the payment of seven notes of said Company, all dated Jan. 1, 1859, and all payable to the order of O. H. P. Scott on or before the 17th day of January, 1861—one for $2,000, one for $1,000, one for $2,100, one for $294, and two others for $600 each, as same became due.

And whereas said deed of trust provides that if said notes are not paid when due, that said subscribers should sell said lands at Keokuk, Iowa, after advertisement as therein provided.

Now, the said notes being unpaid, notice is hereby given that we will sell said lands, above described, at public auction, at the Court house Building in Keokuk, Iowa, on the 26th day of March, at about 2 o'clock P. M., A. D. 1861, to the highest bidder, for cash, and will execute a deed or deeds to the purchaser thereof.

CHARLES MASON, Trustee.
H. SCOTT HOWELL, Trustee.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, March 6, 1861, at 11 o'clock, at No 255 West 22d-st., between 8th and 9th avs., by order of the Executors of Hugh Riley, deceased, the entire furniture contained in said house, consisting in part of mahogany sofas, chairs, marble-top pier and centre tables, pier glasses, extension tables, writing desk, mahogany French bedsteads, dressing bureaus, dressing tables, beds and bedding, China and glassware, together with an assortment of kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence. Catalogues at the Auctioneer's office, No. 3 Pine-st.

A. H. PORTER, & Co., Auctioneers.

POSITIVE SALE, TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.—AN EXTRAORDINARY CHANCE FOR HOUSEKEEPERS AND DEALERS IN FINE FURNITURE.—TUESDAY, March 5, at 10½ o'clock, A. M., precisely, at the costly furniture, paintings, rosewood drawing-room suites, elegant 7-octave piano-fortes, mirrors, velvet carpets, &c., &c., in the residence, No. 218 14th-st., near 8th-av., consisting of very elegant pier and mantel mirrors, lace and brocatel curtains, rich carved rosewood etageres, with mirror fronts; three solid rosewood parlor suites in satin; rosewood centre-tables, piano-forte, stool and cover; oil paintings, Turkish easy-chairs, elegant China vases and other mantel ornaments; oak dining-table, oak buffet, chairs, China tea and dinner sets, cut glassware, a large assortment of fine silver ware, ivory cutlery, together with an extensive variety of chamber furniture, in rosewood and mahogany; beds and bedding, pure hair mattresses, velvet, Brussels, and ingrain carpets; clocks, mirrors, mahogany chairs, sofas, lounges, rockers, oil-cloths, basement furniture, &c. Sale positive. Dealers attend. N. B.—The above house and lot for sale at a great bargain. Apply to the owner, on the premises. Terms easy.

COMMISSIONERS' SALE OF A DESIRABLE COUNTRY SEAT AT NEW-BRUNSWICK AT AUCTION.—On TUESDAY, March 19, 1861, at 12 o'clock P. M., at the Hotel of Silas Hall, in the City of New-Brunswick, N. J., will be sold to the highest bidder, a beautiful country seat, the residence of the late Nicholas Wyckoff, lying between the Trenton Turnpike and Codwise-avenue, within the corporate limits. The farm contains 16,100 acres of land in the highest state of cultivation, upon which is a large new double frame dwelling-house, with double parlors, sitting-room, dining-room, bedroom and kitchen on the first floor, and five handsome bedrooms on the second floor. Carriage-house, stable and other out-buildings are all in excellent order. The premises are tastefully laid out with fruit and forest trees. It is well calculated for a gentleman doing business in this City, it being within five minutes' ride of the Railroad station, to and from which are eight trains daily. For beauty, healthfulness and convenience of location this place is surpassed by few, and offers an opportunity rarely met with. For further particulars, inquire of PETER P. RUNYON, IRA G. VOORHIES, JOHN STOLOFF, Commissioners, New-Brunswick, or of ABRAHAM REAMER, No. 56 Broadway, New-York.

BROWN & NICHOLS, Auctioneers.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, MARCH 5, AT 1 o'clock, in front of salesroom No. 35 Nassau-st., Carman's horse, dray and harness. A very fine dray horse, sound and kind, and can draw two tons. Together with dray and harness in good order.

ALSO,

One two-seat wagon, built by Wood Brothers, in good order. Three Concord wagons, top, and no top buggies, rockaways, depot wagons, &c., &c.

Also double and single harness in great variety, halters, whips, blankets, robes, &c.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction on TUESDAY, March 5, at 12 o'clock, in front of store No. 23 Nassau-st., a bay horse, 7½ years old, 15 hands high, warranted sound and kind in double or single harness; has just been brought in from the country; has been used as a saddle horse. A shifting top business wagon. Also, a set of single harness; has been used about 5 months.

A. S. RICHARDS, Auctioneer.

650 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS AT AUCTION—By RICHARDS & WHITING, on WEDNESDAY, March 6, at 10½ o'clock, at store No. 44 Cortlandt-st., comprising a full assortment of Spring goods, direct from the manufacturers, and will be sold in lots to suit the City and country trade. Catalogues on morning of sale.

J. H. BURLEY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, THIS DAY, AT 12 O'CLOCK, at No. 444 Canal-st., bureaus, bedsteads, chairs, tables, sofas, sofa beds, mirrors, mattresses, feather beds, carpets, bedding, kitchen-ware, parlor suites, &c.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE Received by the School Officers of the First Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Wednesday, March 6, at 12 o'clock at noon, for the mason work, carpenter work, and painting, necessary for the erection and completion of a new Primary School House on lots known as Nos. 42 and 44 Trinity place, in said Ward, pursuant to plans and specifications on file, and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st.

Proposals must state the estimate for each branch of the work separately, and are indorsed "Proposals for Mason Work," "Proposals for Carpenter Work," and "Proposals for Painting." Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each contractor.

The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interests to do so.

JOHN H. WILLIAMS,
JAMES FITZGERALD,
FELIX DUFFY,
JOHN HARRIS,
} Building Committee.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the XVIth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Tuesday, the 19th day of March, inst., at 12 o'clock, at noon, for painting the interior walls and woodwork, and the outside woodwork of Ward Schoolhouse No. 11, in Ward-st., in said Ward. Specifications for said painting can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings of the Board of Education, No. 94 Crosby-st. Two responsible and approved sureties for the faithful performance of the contract will be required from the successful bidder. The contract will be awarded, other things being equal to the lowest responsible bidder, offering satisfactory sureties, though the School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interests to do so.

THOMAS CHRISTY,
Chairman School Officers of the XVIth Ward.
JOHN G. MCNARY, Secretary.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the Eleventh Ward, at the Office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Wednesday, March 6, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the erection of new chairs on the front and rear of Ward School-house No. 22, in said Ward, and for the enlargement of the classrooms of the Grammar and Primary Departments of said School-house, pursuant to plans and specifications on file, and to be seen at the Office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby st. Proposals must be indorsed "School Officers of the Eleventh Ward," and must be accompanied with the names of two responsible and approved sureties. The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

CHRISTIAN METZGAR,
Chairman School Officers of the Eleventh Ward.
RICHARD L. LARRIMORE, Secretary.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED, by the School Officers of the VIth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm-sts., until MONDAY, the 11th day of March, at 8 o'clock P. M., for painting the interior walls and woodwork, and the outside iron work, of Primary School-house No. 8, in Mott-st., in the said Ward, the work to be done in August next, pursuant to specifications on file, and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each bidder.

The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

FRANCIS O'ROURKE,
OWEN KINNEY,
WALTER ROCHE,
} Committee on Buildings.

ENVELOPES.

BERLIN & JONES, NO. 134 WILLIAM-ST., MANufacturers of envelopes of every size, quality and kind known in the trade, as business, legal, portfolio, document, detector, safety, embossed, opaque, silvered, square, wedding, mourning, drug, epistolary, pay, cloth-lined, business illustrated or tinted, hand-cut, government, post office, commercial extra, super, superfine and extra superfine. A large stock of the above kinds on hand in the following colors, for the inspection of the trade: White wove and laid, light buff, dark buff, canary, amber, straw, pink, blue, lilac, gold and orange. We warrant the prices hitherto known to be an inducement to the closest buyer. Samples furnished the trade gratis. Commercial, cut, from 50 cents upwards; Postoffice, cut, from 75 cents upwards; Government, cut, from 90 cents upwards. BERLIN & JONES, Envelope Manufacturers, No. 134 William-st., New-York.

ASTROLOGY.

N. B.—WHO HAS NOT HEARD OF THE CELEbrated Madame PREWSTER? She has been consulted by thousands in this and other cities with entire satisfaction. She feels confident she has no equal. She tells the name of future wife or husband; also that of her visitor. If you wish the truth give her a call, at No. 251 3d-av., above 21st-st. Ladies 50 cents, gentlemen $1.

HARE'S PATENT COULTER HARROW.—PRICE REDUCED.—Every farmer can now afford to own one of these labor saving implements. Call and see the testimonials of farmers from all sections, at the Manufacturing Warehouse, No. 45 Fulton-st.

TREDWELL & PELL.

FINANCIAL.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., BANKERS, corner of Pine and Nassau sts., New-York, issue Circular Notes and Letters of Credit for travelers, available in the United States, Canada, West Indies, South America, and all the principal cities of the world. Also, Mercantile Credits for use in Europe, China, &c., &c.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 50 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
Issue letters of credit to travelers, available in all parts of Europe through the Messrs. Rothschild, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Vienna, Naples, and their correspondents.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
Corner Pine and Nassau sts.,
NEW-YORK,
Draw at current rates in sums to suit on ALSOP & CO., Bankers, San Francisco, Cal. Also purchase San Francisco City and California State Interest Coupons.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELLERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

GAS-LIGHT STOCKS.

Half a million dollars of stock in various City Gas-light Companies for investment, paying 10 to 12 per cent. dividends.

For sale by JOHN B. MURRAY.
No. 254 Canal-st., near Broadway.

P. W. GALLAUDET,
NOTE BROKER,
No. 11 PINE-ST., NEAR BROADWAY.
BUSINESS PAPER NEGOTIATED AT LOWEST RATES.
LOANS OBTAINED ON FIRST-CLASS SECURITIES.

PHILADELPHIA AND BOSTON FUNDS WANTED.
BY S. E. DARLING & CO.,
NO. 6 PINE-ST.

NOTICE TO THE HOLDERS OF DETROIT AND MILWAUKEE RAILWAY FIRST AND SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS.—Holders of the First Mortgage 7 per cent., and Second Mortgage 8 per cent. Bonds of the Detroit and Milwaukee Railway Company are hereby notified that a mortgage has been executed by the Detroit and Milwaukee Railroad Company to Alexander Hamilton Sibley, Charles John Brydges and Richard Irwin, Trustees, giving additional security for the payment of five coupons, due May 15 and Nov. 15, 1860, May 15 and Nov. 15, 1861, and May 15, 1862. Holders of the said coupons can avail themselves of the privilege of this mortgage and receive bonds in exchange therefor by presenting them at the office of the undersigned, No. 22 Pine-st., New-York, at the office of the Detroit and Milwaukee Railroad Company in Detroit, or at the office of the Great Western Railway Company, in London, England. Printed copies of the mortgage will be furnished to any bondholders at either of the places above mentioned on application.

No. 22 Pine-st. A. H. SIBLEY, Managing Trustee.

FOR SALE.—HENDERSON (ILLINOIS) COUNTY 8 per cent. Bonds; Fulton (Ill.) County 7 per cent. Bonds; Cincinnati (O.) Street Railroad Company First mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds. By the United States Census of 1860, population of Fulton County, Ill., is 33,347. Value of real and personal estate, $16,158,898. The interest is provided for, of all the above bonds. Apply to GEO. T. M. DAVIS, No. 47 Exchange-place.

TO THE CREDITORS OF THE NORTH AMERICAN GAS LIGHT COMPANY.—The Receiver of this Company gives notice to such of the creditors of this Company as have not presented their claims, to present the same to him at his office, No. 30 Nassau-st., New-York, on or before the 1st of April next. —Dated Feb. 16, 1861. PHILO T. RUGGLES, Receiver.

KISSAM & JONES, COUNSELORS AT Law, No. 59 William-st.
BENJAMIN T. KISSAM, GEORGE A. JONES.
Mr. GEORGE A. JONES devotes his special attention to the care of estates and to the management of all business of a fiduciary character. Ordinary commission 2½ per cent.

OFFICE OF THE JEFFERSON INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 60 WALL-ST. NEW-YORK, March 4, 1861.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a Dividend of Three Dollars per share, (10 per cent.) payable to the stockholders on demand. SAMUEL E. BELCHER, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF DIRECTORS of the New-York and Virginia steamship Company will be held on TUESDAY, March 5, 1861, between the hours of 12 and 2 P. M., at the office of the Agents of the Company, No. 115 Broadway.

G. HENEKEN, Secretary.

CORN EXCHANGE FIRE AND INLAND NAVIGATION INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, March 4, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Ten (10) per cent, payable on demand.

W. H. WINDSOR, Secretary.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD 7 PER Sinking Fund Bonds redeemable in 1876. Coupons payable in February and August of each year, on sale by DUNCAN, SHERMAN, & CO., corner Pine and Nassau sts., New-York.

CORPORATION (WATER LOAN) SIX per cent. Bonds, Jersey City, a basis for Bank issues in New-Jersey, for sale. GEO. K. SISTARE, No. 50 Exchange-place, Room No. 15.

U. S. 6 PER CENT. NEW LOAN, HAVING twenty years to run, in Coupons or Inscribed Bonds of one thousand each, for sale by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & MASON, No. 20 Wall-st.

INSURANCE.

PARTICIPATION.

ÆTNA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF NEW-YORK.
OFFICE NO 56 WALL-ST.
CAPITAL.....$200,000
CHARTERED 1824.
THE INSURED RECEIVE 75 PER CENT. OF NET PROFITS, WITHOUT INCURRING ANY LIABILITY.

Insures buildings, merchandise, household furniture, rents, leases, vessels in port and their cargoes, and other insurable property, against loss or damage by FIRE.

DIRECTORS:

JACOB BROUWER, President.
RUSSEL STEBBINS.....of Stebbins, Hoyt & Co.
M. L. MARSH.....of M. L. Marsh & Sons.
P. L. FOULKE.....of Joseph Foulke's Sons.
GEORGE C. SATTERLEE..Prest. Washington Ins. Co.
JOSEPH JAMISON.....late Merchant.
WM. WHITEWRIGHT.....late Merchant.
JOHN B. WARD.....Jersey City.
JAMES THOMPSON.....late James Thompson & Son.
CHARLES H. CLAYTON.....of E. B. Clayton's Sons.
FRANCIS A. THOMPSON.....of A. R. Van Nest & Co.
PHEOPHILUS ANTHONY.....of Anthony & Davis.
S. B. SATTERLEE.....of Satterlee & Co.
THOMAS C. CHARDAVOYNE.....
NEHEMIAH KNIGHT.....of Hoyt, Sprague & Co.
NELSON RUNYON.....of Martin A. Howell & Co.
DANIEL BUTTERFIELD.....Supt. of Am. Express Co.
FRANCIS W. HUTCHINS.....Merchant.
JOHN H. TALMAN.....
EDWARD GOTHCUT.....with William Cothcut & Bro.
JOHN J. McLAREN.....of McLaren & Brown, Bankers.

LIVINGSTON SATTERLEE, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 108 BROADWAY.
CASH CAPITAL.....$300,000
THREE FOURTHS OF THE PROFITS DIVIDED TO POLICY HOLDERS.

THIS COMPANY WILL HEREAFTER PAY TO its dealers 75 PER CENT. of the profits, or, when preferred, make a liberal discount from standard rates.

No Liability is Incurred by the Assured.

JAMES LORIMER GRAHAM, President.

JOSEPH B. VARNUM,	BOWES R. McILVAINE,
LEONARD APPLEBY,	GILBERT L. BEECKMAN,
FRED'CK H. WOLCOTT,	EDWARD MACOMBER,
WILLIAM K. STRONG,	CHAS. P. KIRKLAND,
JOHN C. HENDERSON,	DUDLEY B. FULLER,
DANIEL PARISH,	WATSON E. CASE,
GUSTAVUS A. CONOVER,	LORRAIN FREAMAN,
MARTIN BATES, Jr.,	JAMES O. SHELDON,
PASCHAL W. TURNEY,	JOSEPH B. VARNUM, Jr.,
FRANKLIN H. DELANO,	J. L. GRAHAM, Jr.,
HENRY V. BUTLER,	GEORGE W. HATCH,
SAMUEL D. BRADFORD, Jr.	

EDWARD A. STANSBURY, Secretary.
ROB'T C. RATHBONE, Ass't Secretary.
ITHAMAR CONKEY, Surveyor.

BRITISH COMMERCIAL
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF
LONDON AND AMERICA,
ESTABLISHED IN 1820.

This Company is well known in both Hemispheres and its stability is undoubted.
No extra charge for crossing the Atlantic.
Loans granted on policies.
Half of the premium may remain on loan.
Policies as Collateral Security.
Last Bonus was Thirty-five per Cent.

GEORGE M. KNEVITT,
Manager.
NO. 65 WALL-STREET.

CAPITAL, $3,000,000. CLAIMS PAID, $8,000,000.

BURNING FLUID, OILS, &C.

NAPTHALINE LIQUID GAS,
A new substitute for Burning Fluid, can be used in all Fluid Lamps and Gas Generators, and will burn 50 per cent. longer than common fluid.
ROSENE COMPOUND SAFETY FLUID,
A superior BURNING FLUID, by a new process rendered safe, clean and cheap.
Get the Genuine, and beware of all Imitations.
KEROSENE COAL OIL, ALCOHOL, CAMPHENE AND COMMON FLUID, for sale by
SAFETY FLUID COMPANY,
NO. 346 GREENWICH-ST., NEW-YORK.
State and County rights for sale.
Orders by mail promptly filled.

DENTISTRY.

N. B. GRIFFIN & BROTHERS INSERT teeth, with or without extracting the roots; on silver or rubber, $3; gold, $20; platina, $25; partial sets on gold, $2 per tooth; silver, $1. Teeth filled—gold, 50 cents to $1; bone, cement, and silver, 50 cents. Extracted, 25 cents. No. 376 Grand-st., New-York, and No. 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

TO DENTISTS.—FOR A SMALL SUM, THE furniture and good will of a dental office in a good locality, near Union-square, may be had, and possession given immediately. A good chance for a person qualified, and rent low. Address D. D. S., Union-square Post-office.

MEDICAL.

WHITE'S COUGH TINCTURE.—THIS Tincture, being made entirely from roots, will be found perfectly safe and of the greatest use to any one afflicted with the maladies of the season, viz: Influenza, Coughs, Bronchitis, &c., while it can be highly recommended for Asthma and any affection of the chest and lungs. Its low price brings it within the reach of every one. To be had only at No. 137 4th-av., near 14th-st. References given to physicians and others who know its properties and value.

TRIESEMAR

Protected by Patent-office Seal of Great Britain, Boels de Pharmacie, Pharmacien de Paris and Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna.

Summary of the virtues of each preparation, TRIESEMAR Nos. 1, 2 and 3:

TRIESEMAR NO. 1

effectually removes general and local debility, premature decay, spermatorrhœa, and all the distressing consequences of these; all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering it invaluable to those about being married; even in the decline of life its invigorating powers are astonishing.

TRIESEMAR NO. 2

has superior properties in those cases where Copaiva or Cubebs is usually administered.

TRIESEMAR NO. 3

entirely eradicates all impurities from the system; is most excellent in secondary symptoms, thus obviating the necessity of mercury, or any other deleterious ingredients.

Triesemar Nos. 1, 2 and 3, being in the form of an agreeable losenge, is portable, and may be taken with the utmost facility while traveling by sea or land. Done up in tin cases, and divided into separate doses as administered by Valpeau, Lallemand, Bow, Ricord, &c. Single cases of each number, $3; four cases in one, $9; or in $27 cases, thereby saving $9.

To be had wholesale and retail from Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., (four doors from Macdougal-st.,) New-York, where he may be confidentially consulted, as usual, from 11 till 2, and from 4 till 8 o'clock. On Sundays, from 11 till 2 o'clock.

Sold by F. C. Wells & Co., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York, and T. Worthington, No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

CAPAUTINES,

the latest French invention for married people, forwarded by mail, with a treatise, on receipt of $1.

Address Dr. F. L. BECKWITH,
Station D.,
Post-office,
New-York.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! FALLACIES UNMASKED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED!—Highly important to both sexes, married and single, in health or disease. Dr. LAMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide, upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen nights, with the urine or at stool, Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Strictures, Gleet, Gonorrhœa, Syphilis—primary and constitutional, &c.

Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; European hospital practice; quacks (advertisers), their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copaiba, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this invaluable work, for $1, of H. G. LAWRENCE, No. 1 Vesey-st., Astor House, New-York, or consult the Doctor, at No. 647 Broadway, up stairs, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M., and Thursday evening, 7 to 9.

"We concur with these and other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courrier des Etats Unis, German die Reform, Sunday Dispatch, Staats Zeitung.*

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-STREET, may be confidentially consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 20 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified Physician and Surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages, and 130 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs in a state of health and disease; with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment,—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents in specie or postage-stamps, by addressing Dr. L. A CROIX, Albany, N. Y.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S GREAT BENEFACTOR. The greatest periodical remedy ever discovered. Infallible for the immediate removal of obstructions, irregularities and female diseases. Price, $1. Office No. 448 Broadway, where Dr. WARD can be consulted in confidence day or evening.

JUST PUBLISHED, A POPULAR TREATISE on stricture and diseases of the bladder, by H. J. PHILLIPS, Member of the College of Surgeons, London, Doctor of Medicine, University of St. Andrews, Scotland, late Army Medical Staff, &c., &c. Published by P. C. Godfrey, Bookseller, No. 831 Broadway. Mailed for ten 3-cent stamps.

NIP EVIL IN BUD.—APPLY TO DR. WARD, No. 448 Broadway, up stairs. His Unfortunate's Friend, $1, the unfailing reliance. With his other great remedies, cures permanently with dispatch. Shun an early grave. Read Dr. WARD'S Private Medical Treatise, to be had gratis.

TRUSSES FOR THE RADICAL CURE OF Rupture, Elastic Stockings, Shoulder-braces, Abdominal Supporters, &c. The Galvano-Electric Regenerator is warranted to cure Spermatorrhœa, Impotency, Seminal Losses, &c. Call upon or address Drs. GLOVER & THORNE, No. 4 Ann-st., under Barnum's Museum.

CONSULT DR. WARD, NO. 483 BROADWAY.—The early application to a competent physician saves much future misery. Dr. WARD performs speedy, permanent and every way satisfactory cures.

DR. A. E. COX, AGENT FOR THE JAPAN SECRET OR FEMALE'S FRIEND, for removing obstructions; suit rooms for consultation, No. 17 West Houston-st., near Broadway. Sent by mail, $3 per box.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE are disappointed of a cure by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first. The Hunterian Dispensary, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, established in 1854, for the Prevention of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. Hunter has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures, in new cases, in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for nothing, that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence; is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease; exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local and hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE COPARTNERSHIP OF ALSOP & CO., Valparaiso, Lima and San Francisco, expired on the 1st January, 1861. ALSOP & CO.

A new Copartnership for the term of five years, from the 1st January, 1861, has been formed, under the firm of ALSOP & CO., and the business will be conducted at Valparaiso (Chili) by GEORGE J. FOSTER and J. STEWART JACKSON; at Lima (Peru) by JOSEPH HOBSON; and at New York by GEORGE G. HOBSON, all acting partners.

GEORGE G. HOBSON, at New-York, will use his own name in all transactions of ALSOP & CO., who are responsible for the same; and THOMSEN NEALE will be authorized to act under power of Attorney from him.

The silent partners in the copartnership are JOSEPH W. ALSOP, HENRY CHAUNCEY and THEODORE W. RILEY, of New-York; and EDWARD MCCALL and STANHOPE PREVOST, of Lima, who are not responsible beyond the amount of capital respectively contributed.

The capital of the House at Valparaiso and Lima is $600,000 of the branch at San Francisco is provided with an ample capital, and is continued under the firm of ALSOP & CO., and directed by CHARLES B. POLHEMUS and ROBERT BURNETT, acting partners in the same.

No part of the capital of the houses, or profits thereon, can be withdrawn during the term of partnership, nor until all the claims are satisfied. ALSOP & CO.

GEORGE G. HOBSON, of the firm of ALSOP & CO., Valparaiso, Lima and San Francisco, will advance on consignments to said firm. GEORGE G. HOBSON.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 21, 1861. No. 42 South-st.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of S. BURKHALTER & OLIVER, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. STEPHEN BURKHALTER is duly authorized to settle the affairs of the firm.

NEW-YORK, March 2, 1861. STEPHEN BURKHALTER. JOHN OLIVER.

STEPHEN BURKHALTER will continue the business at the old stand, No. 220 Greenwich-st.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP UNder the firm of SMITH, WOODMAN & CO. terminated, by mutual consent, on Feb. 25. The business will be continued by GEORGE S. WOODMAN and JAMES W. SCHERMERHORN, under the firm of

G. S. WOODMAN & CO., No. 596 Broadway.

NEW-YORK, March 4, 1861.

NOTICE.—THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm of CHARLES F. PARK & CO., will be conducted in the future by the same parties, under the firm of PARK & SEAMAN.

CHAS. F. PARK.
NEW-YORK, March 1, 1861. ROBERT SEAMAN.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—I HAVE THIS day admitted Mr. CHARLES P. GERRISH as a partner in my business. The name of the firm will be, hereafter, JED FRYE & CO. JED FRYE, 46 Water-st.

NEW-YORK, Friday, March 1, 1861.

MY SON, A. P. PILLOT, JR., BECOMES A partner in my house from this date. The business will be continued under the firm of A. P. PILLOT & SON.

A. P. PILLOT.
NEW-YORK, March 1, 1861.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—A PAIR OF HANDSOME FLAGtail, bay carriage horses, 6 and 7 years old, about 16 hands high; very stylish, perfectly gentle, and warranted sound. Also,

One fine six-seat family rockaway,
One fine dickey-seat barouche,
One set handsome silver-mounted double harness,
One set handsome silver-mounted single harness,
One set handsome Japan mounted double harness,
One gentleman's English saddle,
Carriages made by J. R. Lawrence & Co,
Harness made by Trainor.

Can be seen at any time during the day at the stable adjoining the St. Paul's Methodist Church, East 22d-st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-RATE FAMILY HORSE, long tail, about 15½ hands high. Apply at No. 18 Lexington-av., stable, before 10 o'clock A. M., or after 5 P. M.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

WEDDING CARDS IN ELEGANT STYLES, at low prices. See the Orange Blossom Wedding Envelope Knots for Cards, at EVERDELL'S, 302 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

THROUGH FREIGHT ARRANGEMENT.—For NORFOLK, PORTSMOUTH, CITY POINT and RICHMOND, connecting with Norfolk and Petersburgh and South Side Railroads for LYNCHBURGH, BRISTOL, MEMPHIS and intermediate stations. Freight received every day and through receipts furnished at Pier No. 13 North River.

Steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. SKINNER, leaves every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M.

Steamship ROANOKE, Capt. COUCH, leaves every THURSDAY, at 3 P. M.

Steamship YORKTOWN, Capt. PARRISH, every SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.

Freight to Norfolk 7 cents per foot; to City Point, 8 cents; and to Richmond, 9 cents.

Passage to Norfolk, (stateroom and meals included,) $8; to Petersburgh or Richmond, $10; children between the ages of 1 and 12, half price.

LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage.....75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage.....60

The ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.	AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.	AMERICA, Capt. Moodie.
AUSTRALASIAN, Capt. E. M. Hockley.	NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
	EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
	SCOTIA, (now building.)

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starbord bow; red on port bow.

AMERICA, McAuley, leaves Boston Wednesday, March 6.
AUSTRALASIAN, Hockley, leaves New-York Wednesday, March 13.
NIAGARA, Moodie, leaves Boston Wednesday, March 20.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves New-York Wednesday, March 27.
CANADA, Anderson, leaves Boston Wednesday, April 3.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York Wednesday, April 10.
EUROPA, Cook leaves Boston Wednesday, April 17.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York Wednesday, April 24.

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones, or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE,
ON SATURDAY, MARCH 30,
THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMER
ARAGO,
D. LINES, Commander,
Will sail from Pier No. 4 NORTH RIVER, foot of Beach-st., on SATURDAY, March 30, at noon.

This steamer (unsurpassed for safety and comfort) has double-engines under deck inclosed by water-tight compartments, which, besides other results, tends, in the event of collision or stranding, to keep the pumps free to work, and secure the safety of the vessel and passengers.

For freight or passage, apply to
SAMUEL M. FOX,
GEO. MACKENZIE,
Agents, No. 7 Broadway.

The steamer FULTON will sail April 27.

STEAM WEEKLY BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL—Landing and embarking passengers at Queenstown, Ireland. The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company are dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built iron Steamships as follows:

EDINBURG, SATURDAY, March 9.
GLASGOW, SATURDAY, March 16.
CITY OF WASHINGTON, SATURDAY, March 23.
And every SATURDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First Cabin.....$75	Steerage.....$30
First do. to London.

THE NEW ADMINISTRATION.

[Continued from First Page.]

elect of the House, Officers of the Army and Navy, Governors of the States and Territories, Comptrollers, Auditors, Registers and Solicitors of the Treasury.

To the right of the Vice-President were the Judges of the Supreme Court, Senators, the Diplomatic Corps, Ex-Governors of the States, Assistant Secretaries of the Departments, Assistant Postmaster-General, Assistant Treasurer, Commissioners, Judges, and the Mayors of Georgetown and Washington.

Previous to the arrival of the procession the Senate Chamber did not present a very animated appearance. Many of the ladies, waiting to see the display, did not arrive until late, and the officers, whose gay uniforms and flashing epaulettes relieve so well the sombreness of the national black, were with the Presidential cortège.

During the passage of the procession to WILLARD'S Hotel, and the march thence to the Capitol, Senator BRIGHT killed, in the most approved manner, a certain gas bill, to wit: by talking it to death. This not proving very interesting, matters waxed somewhat dull in the interim.

At five minutes to 12 o'clock Vice-President BRECKINRIDGE and Senator FOOTE, of the Committee of Arrangements, entered the Senate Chamber, escorting the Vice-President elect, Hon. HANNIBAL HAMLIN, whom they conducted to a seat immediately to the left of the chair of the President of the Senate.

As the hands of the clock pointed to the hour of 12, the hammer fell, and the second session of the 36th Congress came to an end.

Vice President BRECKINRIDGE bade the Senate farewell in well-chosen and touching terms.

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE then administered the oath of office to Vice-President HAMLIN in the usual terms.

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE then announced the Senate adjourned without day, and left the Chair, to which he immediately conducted Vice-President HAMLIN.

Hon. Mr. CLINGMAN was then sworn in as Senator for the State of North Carolina; Clark for New-Hampshire; Chase for Ohio; Harris for New-York; Harlan for Iowa; Howe for Wisconsin; Breckinridge for Kentucky; Lane for Indiana; Nesmith for Oregon, and Mitchell for Arkansas.

At this juncture the members and members elect of the House of Representatives entered the Senate Chamber, filling every available place to the left of the Vice-President.

The Corps Diplomatique also entered the Chamber at the same moment, occupying seats to the right of the chair. It was a subject of general remark that the Corps never were so fully represented as on this occasion. The Ministers, Attachés and others, numbered in all some fifty and over, and the brilliancy of dress, the number of decorations, crapes, etc., added much to the imposing nature of the scene. Some of the Court uniforms particularly were gorgeous and attracted much attention.

The scene in the Senate, while waiting the arrival of the Presidential party, seemed to realize the "lying down of the lion and the lamb together," or mingling oil and water. Messrs. CHASE, WIGFALL, CRITTENDEN, WILSON, and others were opposite, hobnobbing with the utmost cordiality. Senator BRECKINRIDGE conversed familiarly with the extremest men of the Republicans, while ladies of all political affinities, Mrs. HAMLIN among them, looked smilingly down upon the animated scene below. The attendance of Senators was unusually full, the only absences noticed being those of Hon. Mr. MASON and Hon. Mr. HUNTER, of Virginia.

At thirteen minutes to 1 o'clock the Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States of America were announced by the Doorkeeper of the Senate. On their entrance all the floor rose, and the venerable Judges, headed by Chief Justice TANEY, moved slowly to the seats assigned them, immediately to the right of the Vice-President, each exchanging salutes with that officer in passing the Chair.

At ten minutes after 1 o'clock an unusual stir occurred in the Chamber, and the rumor spread like wild-fire that the President elect was in the building.

At fifteen minutes past 1 o'clock, Marshal-in-Chief, Major B. B. FRENCH, entered the Chamber ushering in the President and the President elect. They had entered together from the street through a private covered passage-way on the north side of the Capitol, police officers being in attendance to prevent outsiders from crowding after them.

The line of procession was then formed in the following order:

Marshal of the District of Columbia.
Judges of the Supreme Court.
Sergeant at Arms of the Senate.
Committee of Arrangements.
President of the United States, President elect.
Vice-President.
Secretary of the Senate.
Senators.
Diplomatic Corps.
Heads of Departments.
Governors, and others in the Chamber.

When the word was given for the members of the House to fall into the line of the procession, a violent rush was made for the door, accompanied by loud outcries, violent pushing and great disturbance.

After the procession had reached the platform, Senator BAKER, of Oregon, introduced Mr. LINCOLN to the Assembly. On Mr. LINCOLN advancing to the stand, he was cheered, but not very loudly. Unfolding his manuscript, in a loud, clear voice, he read his address, as follows:

THE INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

Fellow-citizens of the United States:

In compliance with a custom as old as the Government itself, I appear before you to address you briefly, and to take in your presence the oath prescribed by the Constitution of the United States to be taken by the President before he enters on the execution of his office.

I do not consider it necessary at present for me to discuss those matters of Administration, about which there is no special anxiety or excitement.

Apprehension seems to exist among the people of the Southern States that, by the accession of a Republican Administration, their property, and their peace and personal security are to be endangered. There has never been any reasonable cause for such apprehension. Indeed, the most ample evidence to the contrary has all the while existed, and been open to their inspection. It is found in nearly all the published speeches of him who now addresses you. I do but quote from one of these speeches when I declare that "I have no purpose, directly or indirectly, to interfere with the institution of Slavery in the States where it exists. I believe I have no lawful right to do so, and I have no inclination to do so." Those who nominated and elected me did so with a full knowledge that I had made this and many similar declarations, and had never recanted them. And more than this, they placed in the platform for my acceptance, and as a law to themselves and to me, the clear and emphatic resolution which I now read:

Resolved, That the maintenance inviolate of the rights of the States, and especially the right of each State to order and control its own domestic institutions according to its own judgment, exclusively, is essential to that balance of power of which the perfection and endurance of our political fabric depend; and we denounce the lawless invasion, by armed force, of the soil of any State or Territory, no matter under what pretext, as the gravest of crimes.

I now reiterate these sentiments, and in doing so, I only press upon the public attention the most conclusive evidence of which the case is susceptible, that the property, peace and security of no section are to be in any wise endangered by the now incoming Administration. I add too, that all the protection which, consistently with the Constitution and the laws, can be given, will be cheerfully given to all the States when lawfully demanded, for whatever cause, as cheerfully to one section as to another.

There is much controversy about the delivering up of fugitives from service or labor. The clause I now read is as plainly written in the Constitution as any other of its provisions.

"No person held to service or labor in one State under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor, but shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due."

It is scarcely questioned that this provision was intended by those who made it for the reclaiming of what we call fugitive slaves, and the intention of the lawgiver is the law. All Members of Congress swear their support to the whole Constitution—to this provision as much as any other. To the proposition, then, that slaves whose cases come within the terms of this clause "shall be delivered up," their oaths are unanimous. Now if they would make the effort in good temper, could they not, with nearly equal unanimity frame and pass a law by means of which to keep good that unanimous oath? There is some difference of opinion whether this clause should be enforced by National or by State authority, but surely that difference is not a very material one. If the slave is to be surrendered, it can be of but little consequence to him or to others by which authority it is done. And should any one, in any case, be content that this oath shall go unkept on a merely unsubstantial controversy, as to how it shall be kept? Again, in any law upon this subject, ought not all the safeguards of liberty known in the civilized and humane jurisprudence to be introduced, so that a freeman be not, in any case, surrendered as a slave? And might it not be well at the same time to provide by law for the enforcement of that clause in the Constitution which guarantees that "the citizens of each State shall be entitled to all the privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States." I take the official oath to-day with no mental reservations, and with no purpose to construe the Constitution or laws by any hypercritical rules; and while I do not choose now to specify particular acts of Congress as proper to be enforced, I do suggest that it will be much safer for all, both in official and private stations, to conform to, and abide by all, those acts which stand unrepealed, than to violate any of them, trusting to find impunity in having them held to be unconstitutional.

It is seventy-two years since the first inauguration of a President under our National Constitution. During that period, fifteen different and greatly distinguished citizens have in succession administered the Executive branch of the Government. They have conducted it through many perils, and generally with great success. Yet with all this scope for precedent, I now enter upon the same task, for the brief constitutional term of four years, under great and peculiar difficulty. A disruption of the Federal Union, heretofore only menaced, is now formidably attempted. I hold that in contemplation of universal law and of the Constitution, the union of these States is perpetual. Perpetuity is implied, if not expressed, in the fundamental law of all National Governments. It is safe to assert that Government proper never had a provision in its organic law for its own termination. Continue to execute all the express provisions of our national Constitution, and the Union will endure forever, it being impossible to destroy it except by some action not provided for in the instrument itself. Again, if the United States be not a Government proper, but an association of States in the nature of a contract merely, can it, as a contract, be peaceably unmade by less than all the parties who made it. One party to a contract may violate it—break it, so to speak—but does it not require all to lawfully rescind it? Descending from these general principles, we find the proposition that, in legal contemplation, the Union is perpetual, confirmed by the history of the Union itself. The Union is much older than the Constitution. It was formed in fact by the articles of association in 1774. It was matured and continued in the Declaration of Independence, in 1776. It was further matured and the faith of all the then thirteen States, expressly plighted and engaged, that it should be perpetual by the articles of Confederation in 1778 and finally in 1787, one of the declared objects for ordaining and establishing the Constitution was, to form a more perfect Union. But if the destruction of the Union by one, or by a part only of the States, be lawfully possible the Union is less than before, the Constitution having lost the vital element of perpetuity. It follows from these views that no State upon its own mere motion can lawfully get out of the Union; that resolves and ordinances to that effect are legally void, and that acts of violence within any State or States against the authority of the United States are insurrectionary or revolutionary according to circumstances.

I, therefore, consider that, in view of the Constitution and the laws, the Union is unbroken, and, to the extent of my ability, I shall take care, as the Constitution itself expressly enjoins upon me, the laws of the Union be faithfully executed in all the States. Doing this I deem to be only a simple duty on my part. I shall perfectly perform it, so far as is practicable, unless my rightful masters, the American people, shall withhold the requisition, or in some authoritative manner direct the contrary. I trust this will not be regarded as a menace, but only as the declared purpose of the Union that it will constitutionally defend and maintain itself.

In doing this, there need be no bloodshed or violence, and there shall be none unless it is forced upon the national authority. The power confided to me will be used to hold, occupy and possess the property and places belonging to the Government, and collect the duties and imposts, but beyond what may be necessary for these objects there will be no invasion, no using of force against or among the people anywhere.

Where hostility to the United States in any interior section shall be so great and so universal as to prevent competent resident citizens from holding the Federal offices, there will be no attempt to force obnoxious strangers among the people that object. While the strict legal right may exist of the Government to enforce the exercise of these offices, the attempt to do so would be so irritating, and so nearly impracticable withal, that I deem it better to forego for the time the uses of such offices.

The mails, unless repelled, will continue to be furnished in all parts of the Union.

So far as possible, the people everywhere shall have that sense of perfect security which is most favorable to calm thought and reflection. The course here indicated will be followed, unless current events and experience shall show a modification or change to be proper, and in every case and exigency my best discretion will be exercised, according to the circumstances actually existing, and with a view and a hope of a peaceful solution of the national troubles and the restoration of fraternal sympathies and affections. That there are persons in one section or another who seek to destroy the Union at all events, and are glad of any pretext to do it, I will neither affirm or deny. But if there be such I need address no word to them. To those, however, who really love the Union, may I not speak. Before entering upon so grave a matter as the destruction of our national fabric with all its benefits, its memories and its hopes, would it not be well to ascertain why we do it. Will you hazard so desperate a step while there is any portion of the ills you fly from have no real existence? Will you, while the certain ills you fly to are greater than all the real ones you fly from?

Will you risk the commission of so fearful a mistake? All profess to be content in the Union, if all Constitutional rights can be maintained. Is it true, then, that any right plainly written in the Constitution has been denied? I think not. Happily the human mind is so constituted that no party can reach to the audacity of doing this. Think, if you can, of a single instance in which a plainly written provision of the Constitution has ever been denied. If, by the mere force of numbers, a majority should deprive a minority of any clearly written constitutional right, it might, in a moral point of view, justify revolution—certainly would, if such right were a vital one. But such is not our case.

All the vital rights of minorities and individuals are so plainly assured to them by affirmations and negations, guaranties and prohibitions in the Constitution, that controversies never arise concerning them. But no organic law can ever be framed with a provision specifically applicable to every question which may occur in practical administration. No foresight can anticipate nor any document of reasonable length contain express provisions for all possible questions. Shall fugitives from labor be surrendered by National or by State authority? The Constitution does not expressly say. Must Congress protect Slavery in the Territories? The Constitution does not expressly say. From questions of this class spring all our constitutional controversies, and we divide upon them into majorities and minorities.

If the minority will not acquiesce the majority must, or the Government must cease. There is no alternative for continuing the Government but acquiescence on the one side or the other. If a minority in such a case will secede rather than acquiesce, they make a precedent which in turn will rain and divide them, for a minority of their own will secede from them whenever a majority refuses to be controlled by such a minority.

For instance, may not any portion of a new confederacy, a year or two hence, arbitrarily secede again, precisely as portions of the present Union now claim to secede from it? All who cherish disunion sentiments are now being educated to the exact temper of doing this. Is there such perfect identity of interests among the States to compose a new Union, as to produce harmony only and prevent renewed secession? Plainly, the central idea of secession is the essence of anarchy.

A majority held in restraint by constitutional check and limitations, and always changing easily with deliberate changes of popular opinions and sentiments, is the only true sovereign of a free people. Whoever rejects it, does, of necessity, fly to anarchy or to despotism. Unanimity is impossible. The rule of a minority, as a permanent arrangement, is wholly inadmissible.

So that, rejecting the majority principle, anarchy or despotism in some form is all that is left. I do not forget the position assumed by some that constitutional questions are to be decided by the Supreme Court, nor do I deny that such decisions must be binding in any case upon the parties to a suit, as to the object of that suit, while they are also entitled to very high respect and consideration in all parallel cases by all other Departments of the Government, and while it is obviously possible that such a decision may be erroneous in any given case, still the evil effect following it being limited to that particular case, with the chance that it may be overruled and never become a precedent for other cases, can better be borne than could the evils of a different practice. At the same time the candid citizen must confess, that if the policy of the Government upon the vital questions affecting the whole people, is to be irrevocably fixed by the decisions of the Supreme Court, the instant they are made in ordinary litigation between parties in personal actions, the people will have ceased to be their own rulers, having to that extent practically resigned their Government into the hands of that eminent tribunal. Nor is there in this view any assault upon the Court or the Judges.

It is a duty from which they may not shrink to decide cases of property brought before them, and it is no fault of theirs if others seek to turn their decisions to political purposes. One section of our country believes Slavery is right, and ought to be extended, while the other believes it is wrong, and ought not to be extended.

This is the only substantial dispute in the Fugitive Slave clause of the Constitution; and the laws for the suppression of the foreign Slave-trade are each as well enforced, perhaps, as any law can ever be in a community where the moral sense of the people imperfectly supports the law itself.

The great body of the people abide by the dry legal obligation in both cases, and a few break over in each. This, I think, cannot be perfectly cured, and it would be worse in both cases after the separation of the sections than before. The foreign Slave-trade, now imperfectly suppressed, would be ultimately revived, without restriction, in one section, while fugitive slaves now only partially surrendered, would not be surrendered at all by the other.

Physically speaking, we cannot separate—we cannot remove our respective sections from each other, nor build an impassable wall between them. A husband and wife may be divorced, and go out of the presence and beyond the reach of each other—but the different parts of our country cannot do this.

They cannot but remain face to face, and intercourse either amicable or hostile must continue between them. Is it possible then to make that intercourse more advantageous or more satisfactory after separation than before? Can aliens make treaties easier than friends can make laws? Can treaties be more faithfully enforced between aliens than laws can among friends?

Suppose you go to war, you cannot fight always, and when, after much loss on both sides and no gain on either, you cease fighting, the identical questions as to terms of intercourse are again upon you. This country, with its institutions, belongs to the people who inhabit it. Whenever they shall grow weary of the existing Government, they can exercise their Consiitutional right of amending or their revolutionary right to dismember or overthrow it. I cannot be ignorant of the fact that many worthy and patriotic citizens are desirous of having the National Constitution amended. While I make no recommendation of amendment, I fully recognize the full authority of the people over the whole subject to be exercised in either of the modes prescribed in the instrument itself, and I should, under existing circumstances, favor rather than oppose a fair opportunity being afforded the people to act upon it.

I will venture to add that to me the Convention mode seems preferable in that it allows amendment to originate, with the people themselves, instead of only permitting them to take or reject propositions originated by others not especially chosen for the purpose, and which might not be precisely such as they would wish, either to accept or refuse. I understand a proposed amendment to the Constitution, which amendment, however, I have not seen, has passed Congress to the effect that the Federal Government shall never interfere with the domestic institutions of States, including that of persons held for service. To avoid misconstruction of what I have said, I depart from my purpose not to speak of particular amendments, so far as to say that holding such a provision to now be implied constitutional law, I have no objection to its being made express and irrevocable.

The Chief Magistrate derives all his authority from the people, and they have conferred none upon him to fix the terms for a separation of the States. The people themselves, also, can do this if they choose, but the Executive, as such, has nothing to do with it.

His duty is to administer the present Government as it came to his hands, and to transmit it unimpaired by him to his successor. Why should there not be a patient confidence in the ultimate justice of the people? Is there any better for equal hope in the world? In our present differences is either party without faith of being in the right?

If the Almighty Ruler of Nations, with His eternal truth and justice, be on your side of the North, or on yours of the South, that truth and that justice will surely prevail by the judgment of this great tribunal, the American people.

By the frame of the Government under which we live, this same people have wisely given their public servants but little power for mischief, and have with equal wisdom provided for the return of that little to their own hands at very short intervals. While the people retain their virtue and vigilance, no Administration, by any extreme wickedness or folly can very seriously injure the Government in the short space of four years.

My countrymen, one and all, think calmly and well upon this whole subject. Nothing valuable can be lost by taking time.

If there be an object to hurry any of you in hot haste to a step which you would never take deliberately, that object will be frustrated by taking time; but no good object can be frustrated by it. Such of you as are now dissatisfied still have the old Constitution unimpaired, and on the sensitive point, the laws of your own framing under it, while the new Administration will have no immediate power, if it would, to change either. If it were admitted that you who are dissatisfied hold the right side in the dispute, there still is no single reason for precipitate action.

Intelligence, patriotism, Christianity and a firm reliance on Him who has never yet forsaken this favored land, are still competent to adjust in the best way all our present difficulty.

In your hands, my dissatisfied fellow-countrymen, and not in mine, is the momentous issue of civil war. The Government will not assail you. You can have no conflict without being yourselves the aggressors.

You have no oath registered in Heaven to destroy the Government, while I shall have the most solemn one to "preserve, protect and defend" it.

I am loth to close. We are not enemies but friends. We must not be enemies.

Though passion may have strained, it must not break our bonds of affection. The mystic chords of memory stretching from every battle-field and patriot's grave to every living heart and hearthstone all over this broad land, will yet swell the chorus of the Union, when again touched, as surely they will be, by the better angels of our nature.

During the delivery of the Inaugural, which commenced at 1¼ o'clock, he was much cheered, especially at any allusion to the Union.

President BUCHANAN and Chief-Justice TANEY listened with the utmost attention to every word of the address, and at its conclusion, the latter administered the usual oath, in making which, Mr. LINCOLN was vociferously cheered.

The Chief-Justice seemed very much agitated, and his hands shook very perceptibly with emotion.

The Inauguration of to-day makes the eighth ceremony of the kind at which Chief-Justice TANEY has officiated, he having administered the oath of office successively to Presidents VAN BUREN, TYLER, POLK, TAYLOR, FILLMORE, PIERCE, BUCHANAN and LINCOLN. The ceremony was exceedingly impressive.

At the conclusion of the Inauguration ceremonies, the President was escorted to the Senate Chamber, thence to his carriage, and the military forming as in the procession of this morning, accompanied him with the Committee of Arrangements to the White House.

On reaching the Executive mansion the troops formed in a double line on Maine-avenue, and the barouche containing the Presidential party passed through to the mansion. Mr. BUCHANAN accompanied Mr. LINCOLN to the main hall and then took his farewell leave of him, expressing the hope, in cordial terms, that his Administration might prove a happy and prosperous one. The Ex-President then retired to the residence of District-Attorney OULD, where he will temporarily sojourn till his departure from the city to-morrow evening.

On the arrival of the procession at the White House, the Marshals of the day were successively introduced, and then the line being formed, the people rushed in to congratulate the new President. The rush was exceedingly great.

Thus ended for the day-time the Inauguration ceremonies. Though the enthusiasm was not by any means equal to that manifested on former occasions of a similar nature, everything passed off quietly. The amplest civil and military preparations were made by the municipal authorities and Gen. SCOTT to provide for any emergencies that might arise. The various bodies of United States troops now here were stationed in different parts of the city, the sappers and miners alone being in the procession. Lieut.-Gen. SCOTT, it is said, was near the Capitol with Capt. BARRY'S Company of Light Artillery, and Maj. HARKINS' command acting as infantry. The officers, it is reported, were continually passing to and fro, and it is said the General was heard to exclaim, "Everything is going on peaceably—thank God Almighty for it!"

During the day the military patrol patriots were on duty all over the city, and the greatest vigilance was enjoined upon and observed by the regulars. The display of soldiery in the procession was very fine, but not equal to that of the 22d of February. The companies were quite numerous, but of small size. As a rule, the Republican Associations were placed in the order of march immediately after the Ex-Presidents. This organization had with them a sort of triumphal car, drawn by four white horses, each with a white cloth cover on, with the word "Union" in large letters, wherein the word "Constitution" was on the side. The car was decorated with miniature flags, with white, red and blue drapery, and containing thirty-four little girls, representing so many States, and two young ladies respectively representing the North and South. The whole affair was under charge of ten Wide-Awakes in full uniform, cape, cap and all.

Mr. BUCHANAN was at the Capitol this morning for three hours, and was detained till five minutes to noon, attending to public business. He signed every bill presented to him. None making public appropriations were lost.

The bill amendatory of the act for the protection of discoveries of Guano deposits, failed to become a law; that to correct verbal errors in the tariff act was passed.

Previous to the adjournment of Congress, the Speaker appointed Mr. COX member of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, in place of Mr. HILL, of Georgia, resigned, and Mr. SICKLES member of the same Committee, *vice* Mr. BARKSDALE, who wished to decline the post, and have a successor before he left. These are understood to be complimentary to Messrs. SICKLES and COX. The former was a member of that Committee in the last Congress.

Several Democratic members of the late Congress were to-day engaged in drawing up a manifest, to be presented to the leaders of all parties for signatures, as a basis for a Union Party organization.

Several hundred visitors from New-York called about 7 o'clock on Gen. SCOTT, hailing him as "Gen. SCOTT, who saved the country." The General responded to this call, and expressed himself highly gratified at the compliment paid him by the visitors, and was pleased to learn that his efforts in behalf of the peace and unity of the country were so highly appreciated. The delegation then called on the President, who addressed them in brief remarks, breathing a conciliatory tone.

The visitors are rapidly thinning out. Great numbers are leaving by the evening trains, as did, also, many members of the House.

THE RECEPTION OF THE NEWS IN THIS CITY.

WHAT THEY SAID AND WHAT THEY DID.

People of all parties in this City, as elsewhere, were on tip-toe all day to know what was going on at Washington, and especially to hear what President LINCOLN would say in his Inaugural. Republicans, in the morning, meeting on their way to their places of business, congratulated each other that the 4th of March was at length come, and that their chosen one was about to take in hand the ribbons of the national destiny. Men of every political complexion, who love the Union, and give credit to the honest purpose of the new Chief Magistrate to sustain it, were not less ready to express their gratification that the day had come when the fact that we have a Government should be known and felt. The morning papers were in great demand, and those whose Washington dispatches were known to be most reliable and full were especially sought after. The intimations found therein of the probable tone of the Message and of the preparations for the inaugural ceremonies, were the subject of frequent comment; but there were few wagers lost and won upon the probabilities of the position which the President would assume. There seemed to be very little difference of opinion among the many as to the view that Mr. LINCOLN would express of his obligation to execute the laws; for the express stipulation of his oath of office, it was well known, is that he shall do just this. It seemed to be the prevailing opinion that "Old ABE" was a square-toed man, and would neither shrink from indicating clearly what he believed to be the path of his duty, nor from following it without deviation to the end. Still there was great curiosity among all classes to see the message itself, and read word for word the protocol of the President's address. So, as the hours wore on the people began to congregate in and about the newspaper offices—the faucets whence the stream of the desired information, brought through wire conduits from the Capital, was to flow forth.

All the afternoon they waited, increasing in numbers, famishing for the news, their appetites whetted from time to time, by the meagre accounts of the progress of the procession at Washington, which were published in the earlier afternoon editions.

At length it was announced that the procession had reached the Capitol, and then, while the President was delivering his speech and the reporters were transmitting it by telegraph, there was a long period of unalloyed expectancy. Meantime, men given to talking, in the many crowds, discussed all sorts of topics, connected with the questions of the day, before little groups of gaping listeners. There was many a prophet among them, not without honor, before the Message was received, who knew exactly what it was going to contain, and foretold with marvelous preciseness the points which Mr. LINCOLN would dwell upon.

It was nearly 5 o'clock when the eloquence of these worthies was suddenly quenched as by a wet blanket, and the wet sheets of the latest edition, with the President's Inaugural in black and white, leaped forth from the presses into the hands of all who could get copies. Then there was wild scrambling around the counters in publication offices, a laying down of pennies and a rape of newspapers, and the crowds began to disperse, each man hastening to some place remote from public haunt, where he might peruse the document in peace. The newsboys rushed through the City crying with stentorian lungs "The President's Message!" LINCOLN'S speech!" "Ex-tray TIMES! got LINCOLN'S Inau-gu-ra-a-a-il!" And an hour later everybody had read the Message and everybody was talking about it.

The Repbulicans said it was "just the thing." There were plenty among their political opponents who said they thought so, too. Few found any points in it to qualify a craving for something to find fault with; so those whose rule it is to oppose every act of a political opponent, whether it be good or bad, fell to quarreling with the style of the document, and carefully searching, picked out all the passages in which telegraphic or typographical errors could be found, and triumphantly charged the new President with inelegance of diction. In restaurants, in public places generally, and in private circles, at balls and parties even, "the weather" and small talk were forgotten, and the Inaugural of President LINCOLN was the universal and untiring theme. At night, before retiring, it was the last thing thought of, and it was the basis of the "baseless fabric" of many a vision.

The new Administration rode the nightmare of countless retiring officers of the old *régime* and brightened the rosy slumbers of hundreds of hopeful office-seekers. The career of ABRAHAM LINCOLN, born in poverty and hewing his own way through adverse circumstances to the proudest position on earth that his countrymen recognize, inspired the dreams of honorable ambition that last night visited the pallets of the honest poor.

WHAT WAS DONE IN BROOKLYN.

In honor of the Inauguration of Mr. LINCOLN as President, the flags were raised on the City Hall and various other public and private buildings throughout Brooklyn, yesterday. The Rocky Mountain and Ashland Clubs each fired a salute of thirty-six guns—one for each State and one each for the President and Vice-President—on Fort Greene, at 12½ o'clock, P. M. A detachment of the Ashland Club also fired a salute at the same time, on Bedford-avenue, Eastern District.

THE NEWS IN BOSTON.

BOSTON, Monday, March 4.

A salute of one hundred guns was fired in Boston to-day in honor of the Inauguration of Mr. LINCOLN. The event was observed in a similar manner in many towns in this State; also, in Maine and New-Hampshire.

THE NEWS IN PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, March 4.

Third-street to-day has been the scene of great excitement. Dense crowds waited for the publication of the Inaugural of Mr. LINCOLN for several hours, and the struggle to obtain copies was more intense than on any previous occasion.

THE NEWS IN PROVIDENCE.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Monday, March 4.

Flags were displayed here to-day, and a national salute was fired by the Republicans.

THE NEWS IN CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, O., Monday, March 4.

A national salute was fired here, this afternoon, in honor of Mr. LINCOLN'S inauguration.

THE NEWS IN BRIDGEPORT.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Monday, March 4.

Thirty-four guns are now being fired here in honor of the inauguration of Mr. LINCOLN.

THE NEWS IN CORNING.

CORNING, Monday, March 4

Thirty-four guns were fired here at noon to-day, in honor of the inauguration of President LINCOLN and Vice-President HAMLIN.

THE INAUGURAL AND THE TELEGRAPH.

The manner in which President LINCOLN'S Inaugural was transmitted by telegraph is deserving of especial commendation. The American Telegraph Company, under the able management of E. S. SANFORD, Esq., its President, placed at the disposal of the Associated Press three wires between Washington and this City. The delivery of the Inaugural commenced at 1¾ o'clock, Washington time, and the telegraphers promptly to the minute, began its transmission to New-York. The first words of the Message were received by the Agent of the Press at 1¾ o'clock, and the last about 3½ o'clock, while the entire document was furnished to the different newspapers by 4 o'clock. Such rapidity in telegraphic communication has never before been reached in this country, and it should be a source of pride to the American Company, its President and accomplished operators, that so notable an act has been accomplished. To Mr. SANFORD are the thanks of the Press and the public especially due for the kind manner in which he placed the line under his charge at the disposal of the Press.

We understand that a lengthy synopsis of the Inaugural was yesterday evening transmitted to St. Johns, N. F., thence to be forwarded by steam-tug to intercept the steamship *Fulton*, bound to Europe, off Cape Race.

VIRGNIA CONVENTION.

RICHMOND, Monday, March 4.

Mr. CHAMBLISS, of Greenville, introduced a resolution asserting that as the Peace Conference proposition fails of the assurance of an equitable settlement of the Slavery controversy, Virginia should offer no more propositions, but withdraw from the Federal Compact and adopt measures to protect their rights, in concert with the other Southern States. Mr. CHAMBLISS made a secession speech.

Mr. CARLISLE replied in a strong Union speech. He believed the Conference propositions acceptable to the people.

The resolution was referred to the Committee on Federal Relations.

Mr. MALLORY, of Brunswick, introduced a resolution in favor of a Border State Convention. Referred.

Mr. BROWN, of Preston, introduced a resolution censuring Senators MASON and HUNTER for opposing the reference of the Peace Conference report to the consideration of the States of the Confederacy. Tabled on his motion.

Mr. WILLEY, of Monongahela, made a decided Union speech, and opposed the right of secession.

THE MISSOURI CONVENTION.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, March 4.

Pursuant to adjournment on Friday evening, the State Convention reassembled this morning at Mercantile Library Hall.

At 10½ o'clock the Convention was called to order.

The Hall was tastefully decorated with national flags, and a large eagle was placed over the Chairman's stand.

The lobby was crowded.

A Committee of Thirteen was appointed on Federal Arrangements.

The Convention is now engaged in discussing the proposition to receive Mr. GLENN, the Commissioner from the State of Georgia, with a fair prospect of rejecting it.

The resolution appointing a Committee of three to inform Commissioner GLENN that the Convention is ready to receive any communication he may have to make from his State, finally passed 62 to 35. Mr. GLENN was then introduced to the Convention, and read the articles of secession adopted by Georgia, after which he made a speech, stating the causes which induced Georgia to dissever the connection with the Federal Government, and strongly urged Missouri to join his State in the formation of a Southern Confederation. The gentleman's remarks were greeted with hisses and hootings from the lobby, which the Chairman failed to suppress.

On motion, adjourned till 10 o'clock to-morrow.

ST. LOUIS, Sunday, March 3.

LUTHER J. GLENN, Commissioner from Georgia, delivered a strong secession speech before a joint session of the Legislature last night.

REPORTS FROM CHARLESTON.

CHARLESTON, Monday, March 4.

The Collector has received the following dispatch from the Secretary of the Treasury of the Southern Confederacy:

"I wrote you that the exclusion of foreigners from the coasting trade and all discriminating duties, are abolished. The act of the 18th of February makes no distinction between citizens and foreigners. I see, then, no objection to the exemption claimed by the citizens of Massachusetts."

ARMY AND NAVY INTELLIGENCE.

Over a hundred United States soldiers were transferred from the St. Louis Arsenal to the Jefferson Barracks last week. The detachment under Capt. LYONS, which arrived from Newport, Ky., remained at the Arsenal. The latter gentleman has full command of the Fort.

The Artillery practice at Fort Monroe, Va., has been carried on with considerable energy for some time. Last week the troops were "put through their facings" in regular fighting fashion, and a letter from the Point states that its garrison may be numbered among the first gunners in the United States.

It has not yet been decided to what posts the extra military now in Washington will be assigned, when the National Capital resumes its wonted quiet. There seems to be an understanding in Army circles, however, that a permanent force of soldiers of the line will be kept at the seat of Government. There is a vague rumor abroad that Col. LAYE'S resignation was requested by Gen. SCOTT, who, it is said, had reason to doubt that officer's "soundness."

A number of professional gentlemen, in and outside the service, have petitioned the Navy Department to publish the report of the Board of Engineers that convened at Buffalo, to test the intrinsic value of steam-expansion. It is thought the decision of the Board will be controverted by some Engineers not in the Navy.

The U. S. ship *Release*, which arrived at this port from the Mediterranean Squadron a few days since, reports the *Susquehanna*, *Richmond* and *Iroquois* to be in excellent condition. There would not be half-a-dozen resignations from the entire fleet. The invalids and others who came home in the *Release* have been transferred to the Hospital and receiving-ship *North Carolina*. The baggage of Capt. INGRAHAM, our late Commander-in-Chief in the Mediterranean, who recently resigned, has been sent South by express.

The U. S. steam gun-boats *Crusader* and *Mohawk* are now almost ready for sea, and expect to be ordered from the Yard in a few days. Their destination has not been named yet, but people think they will not return to the Cuban Coast for the present.

The Board of Engineers is still in session in Mr. KING'S apartments at the Navy-yard. Candidates for admission and promotion are somewhat numerous, but the determination of the Board not to pass any but those who are efficient in their profession renders the examination rather tedious. It will last, perhaps, a week or two.

THE DISGRACE OF GEN. TWIGGS.

GENERAL ORDERS—NO. 5.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, March 1, 1861.

The following order is published for the information of the Army:

WAR DEPARTMENT, March 1, 1861.

By the direction of the President of the United States, it is ordered that Brigadier-General DAVID E. TWIGGS be and is hereby dismissed from the Army of the United States, for his treachery to the flag of his country, in having surrendered, on the 18th of February, 1861, on the demand of the authorities of Texas, the military posts and other property of the United States in his Department and under his charge.

J. HOLT, Secretary of War.

By order of the Secretary of War.

S. COOPER, Adjutant General.

From Havana.

ARRIVAL OF THE CAHAWBA—BUSINESS DULL.

The United States mail steamship *Cahawba*, J. W. SMITH Commander, from New-Orleans 24th ult., arriving at Havana on the night of the 26th, leaving that port at 5 P. M. on the 27th, reached here at an early hour this morning.

There is nothing of interest to report from Havana. Generally speaking, business remains in about the same dull state as has been reported for several weeks past. The money market continues very stringent—Bank only discounts good short paper having two to three months to run, at 7 ₱ cent.; in the street, 8@12 ₱ cent.

Sugars, No. 12, 6¼@6¾ rials ₱ arobe; in moderate demand. Molasses dull at 2¼ rials clayed; 3¼ Muscovado. Freights—A continued scarcity of vessels has advanced rates day by day. Exchange on London, 60 days, 10@10½ premium; on New-York, 60 days, par@2½ premium; on New-Orleans, 30@60 days, 1½@3½ premium.

The United States mail steamship *De Soto*, Capt. JOHNSON, from New-York 21st ult., for New-Orleans, arrived at Havana on the morning of the 27th, and would leave for her destination the same evening.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

The Columbia-street Homicide.

INVESTIGATION BEFORE CORONER HORTON AND A JURY.

On Tuesday night last, a man named JOHN MCCAULEY was attacked, as alleged, by a party of five persons on Columbia, near Atlantic-street, and so severely beaten by them that he died of the injuries on the following day in the Long Island College Hospital. Four of the five parties accused are now under arrest. Their names are THOMAS COSTELLO, JOHN COWAN, JAMES RILEY and JAMES HANLEY.

Coroner HORTON commenced the investigation of the affair yesterday at the City Hall, before the following jury: R. G. Lockwood, Wm. J. Page, S. A. Sutton, P. P. Foote, John Menett, Nathan Parker, Samuel Alvey, Robert McMillan, Michael Simmons.

Ex-District Attorney SCHUMAKER was present as counsel of the accused.

Five witnesses were examined. The substance of their testimony was, that COWAN, without any provocation whatever, slapped deceased twice in the face, when he resented it, and was thrown to the ground and beaten. In the fight the deceased stabbed COWAN with a knife, inflicting a slight wound. The investigation was adjourned for one week, to enable the Coroner to obtain additional testimony.

JOHN MCCAULEY, the deceased, is represented by his friends to have been a sober and industrious citizen. He was an engineer by trade 38 years old, and leaves a widow and five children; also an adopted child, all of whom were dependent upon him for support.

COMMON COUNCIL.—At a regular meeting of the Board of Aldermen, last evening, a resolution remonstrating against the passage of an act now before the Legislature, providing for a Park in the Twelfth Ward, as likely to impose an unnecessary burthen upon poor but deserving tax payers, unless it be so amended as to require that it shall not take effect until the owners of two-thirds in value of the property in the district of assessment shall have filed their consent, was presented by Aldermen JENKINS, and adopted. A resolution recommending a change of the financial or municipal year was adopted, together with another resolution authorizing a Committee of five to proceed to Albany and consult with the members of the Legislature about the matter. After the transaction of some routine business, the Board adjourned for one week.

PRESENTATION.—The anniversary exercises of Public School No. 14, corner of Concord and Navy streets, took place yesterday afternoon. WM. M. HARRIS, Esq., late a Tr